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Latin America

FBIS-LAT-89-177 *14 September 1989*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Reportage on Cuba-Angola-South Africa Commission 1
U.S., RSA Delegations Arrive *[Havana TV]* 1
Meeting To Begin 13 Sep *[Havana TV]* 1
Commission Meets in Havana *[Havana Radio]* 1
First Session Ends 13 Sep *[Havana Radio]* 1
Commission Meeting Postponed *[Madrid EFE]* 2
Fidel Castro Tours Villa Clara Province *[Havana TV]* 2
Ambassador on 'Excellent' Relations With Libya *[Havana TV]* 3
Mexican Episcopal Bishops Arrive for Visit *[Havana TV]* 3
Congress on Sexually Transmitted Diseases Begins *[Havana TV]* 3
Western European Brigade Contingent Arrives *[Havana Radio]* 3
Over 200 Internationalists Return From Ethiopia *[Havana TV]* 4
Another Group Arrives *[Havana TV]* 4
Train Accident in Pinar del Rio Reported *[Havana TV]* 4

Caribbean Affairs

Jamaica Shows Negative Trade Balance in Caricom *[CANA]* 4
Calls Made for New Commission To Replace Caricom *[Bonaire Radio]* 5

Dominican Republic

Two Arrested in Boat Accident Involving Refugees *[Bonaire Radio]* 5

MEXICO

Panama's Rodriguez on Administration's Start *[Mexico City TV]* 6
Popular Socialist, Communist Parties Join Forces *[UNOMASUNO 31 Aug]* 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

FMLN Negotiations With Government Reported 7
Willing To Become Party *[ACAN]* 7
Handal Reveals 9-Point Proposal *[Madrid EFE]* 7
Proposal to Government Issued *[San Salvador Radio]* 7
Commander Views Talks *[San Salvador Radio]* 8
Dialogue Begins 13 Sep *[AFP]* 9
Government Proposes 8-Point Plan *[AFP]* 9
More on Government's Plan *[AFP]* 9
FMLN Denounces Army 'Incursions' During Truce *[Radio Venceremos]* 10
Vice President Merino's Home Attacker Arrested *[EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 Sep]* 10

Nicaragua

Ortega Speaks on San Jacinto Anniversary *[Managua Radio]* 11
TV Time for Political Parties Extended to 29 Sep *[Managua Radio]* 15
Opposition's PLIUN Nominates Candidate *[Hamburg DPA]* 15
Government Said To Violate 4 Aug Agreement *[Managua Radio]* 16
Americas Watch Envoy To Visit MININT Jails *[Managua Radio]* 16

Panama

Minister Calls Economic Sanctions 'Blackmail' *[AFP]* 16
Treaty Affairs Official Denounces U.S. Maneuvers *[Panama City TV]* 17
Media Director Reports on 'Radio Terrorism' *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 12 Sep]* 17
Envoy Protests Broadcasts *[MATUTINO 12 Sep]* 18
Government Prevents Human Rights Group Visit *[Hamburg DPA]* 18
PALA Membership Demands Leaders' Resignations *[Panama City Radio]* 18
Government Begins Trial of 13 May Prisoners *[Panama City TV]* 19
Columnist Criticizes U.S. Embassy Officials *[CRITICA 11 Sep]* 19
ADOC Rejects New National Government *[San Jose Radio]* 20
Civic Crusade Rejects Government, 'Tyranny' *[San Jose Radio]* 21
Chamber of Commerce Condemns Government *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 11 Sep]* 21
'Liberators' Call for Strike on Columbus Day *[San Jose Radio]* 21
Second FDP Contingent Leaves for Namibia *[Panama City TV]* 22

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Senator Gass on Falklands Negotiations *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 23
President Menem Decrees Telecom Privatization *[TELAM]* 23
Former Defense Minister Lopez Passes Away *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 24
Bomb Damages Lawyers Office; No Injuries *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 24
Feasibility Study Done on Nuclear Waste Dump *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 24

Bolivia

Armed Forces Chief: U.S. Troops 'Not Necessary' *[PRESENCIA 6 Sep]* 24
Government 'To Restructure' Antidrug Agencies *[La Paz Radio]* 25
Andean 'Summit' on Drugs Approved *[Madrid EFE]* 25
Documents Kept in 'Safe Place' *[PRESENCIA 2 Sep]* 25
Official on Willingness To Fight *[PRESENCIA 3 Sep]* 26
Paz Thanks Nonaligned Countries for Support *[PRESENCIA 8 Sep]* 26
Congress Authorizes Paz Zamora To Go to UN *[La Paz Radio]* 26
Paz Zamora Appeals to Workers Not To Strike *[EL DIARIO 8 Sep]* 26
President Installs New Military Leadership *[PRESENCIA 2 Sep]* 27
Cochabamba Peasants Denounce Road Bombings *[PRESENCIA 6 Sep]* 27
Rural Leader on Reduction in Cocaine Production *[PRESENCIA 3 Sep]* 28

Brazil

Rocket Launching Base Prepared in Alcantara *[O GLOBO 11 Sep]* 28
Embraer, French Company To Refit Aircraft *[O GLOBO 11 Sep]* 29
Government Selects Sites for Nuclear Waste Dump *[Brasilia Radio]* 29
Newspaper, Television Channel Owner Dies *[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 11 Sep]* 29

Chile

Diplomatic Relations With Panama To Continue *[EL COMERCIO 5 Sep]* 29
Soviet Commercial Mission To Visit Santiago *[EL MERCURIO 5 Sep]* 29

MIR Members Attack Deputy's Campaign Office *[Santiago Radio]* 30
Two Ultrarightist Groups Claim Neghme Murder *[FORTIN MAPOCHO 6 Sep]* 30
Santiago Carabineros Seize Weapons, Drugs *[EL MERCURIO 3 Sep]* 30
Modernization of Air Force Planes Announced *[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 2 Sep]* 30
National Party Vice President Leaves Party *[Santiago Radio]* 31
* Socialist Head Views Democratic Transition *[CAUCE 7 Aug]* 31

Colombia

Barco Asked for 'Truth' About U.S. Advisers *[Madrid EFE]* 34
Presidential Hopeful Criticizes U.S. Aid, Plan *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 35
Medellin Mayor Lifts 2-Week Old Curfew *[AFP]* 35
Government Leaflets Offer Reward for Drug Lords *[AFP]* 35
No Reward for Other Suspects *[Madrid EFE]* 36
Official Comments *[Bogota TV]* 36
Government, M-19 Agree To Meet 'in 5 Days' *[Bogota TV]* 37
Army Kills 12 FARC Rebels in Codazzi *[Bogota Radio]* 37
Results of Poll on Government Measures *[EL TIEMPO 8 Sep]* 37

Ecuador

Bomb Explodes at Home of Canada's Honorary Consul *[AFP]* 38

Peru

President Garcia Cancels Planned U.S. Trip *[Lima Radio]* 39
Minister Denies Knowledge of U.S. Assistance *[Lima Radio]* 39
President Garcia on Cabinet Changes, Drugs *[Lima TV]* 39
Minister Announces $146-Million IDB Loan *[Lima TV]* 41
Economy Minister on Parallel Market Dollar Price *[Lima TV]* 42

Uruguay

Editorial Criticizes Bush's Position on Panama *[LA HORA POPULAR 3 Sep]* 42

Cuba

Reportage on Cuba-Angola-South Africa Commission

U.S., RSA Delegations Arrive

FL1309133989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Today, the delegations attending the fifth ordinary round of the joint Cuba-Angola-South Africa [RSA] commission will begin meeting in Havana. Yesterday afternoon, the remaining participants arrived to attend the meeting that will be held in the Palace of Conventions.

Mr Neil Van Heerden, South African director general of the ministry of foreign affairs, is heading his nation's delegation. He arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport accompanied by other officials. They were greeted by Ricardo Alarcon, first vice foreign minister and member of our nation's delegation to the joint meeting.

The U.S. delegation, which was invited as an observer to check the progress of the peace agreements for southern Africa also arrived last night. Carlos Aldana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat of the Central Committee, was at the airport to greet the delegation. Warren Clark, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is presiding over the U.S. delegation that is attending the meeting. He is accompanied by David Wells, White House official; James Lee Woods, Department of Defense's deputy assistant secretary for African affairs; Jeffrey Stephen [Davidow], U.S. ambassador to Zambia; Robert Bruce Morley, chief of the State Department's Office of Cuban Affairs; and other officials.

Also, a UN representation has been invited to attend the fifth round of the joint commission meetings. Mr Joseph Legwaila, UN secretary, will represent UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. This is the organization that served as mediator in the negotiations. Ricardo Alarcon greeted him at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Meeting To Begin 13 Sep

FL1309181189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] This afternoon, the meeting of the Cuba-Angola-South Africa joint commission will begin at the Palace of Conventions. The U.S. delegation, which is presided over by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Warren Clark, will attend the meeting as an observer. Neil van Heerden, South African director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is heading his nation's delegation to the meeting.

In this session of the tripartite commission, the delegates will analyze each party's fulfillment of the agreements made regarding the situation in southern Africa. We should also state that Joseph Legwaila, vice special envoy to Namibia from the United Nations. The United States, as well as the Soviet Union will be participating in this meeting as observers.

Commission Meets in Havana

FL1309203589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1943 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Fernando Delgado commentary]

[Text] The fifth regular meeting of the joint Angola-Cuba-South Africa tripartite commission began in our capital today. The commission was created for the fulfillment of peace agreements for southwest Africa. Soviet and U.S. observers as well as representatives of the UN Transitional Assistance Group and of the UN secretary general will join in the analysis as the commission meets this second time in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The expanded commission will work on the elimination of obstacles which are currently interfering with the UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

The commission will examine the negotiated solution of everything that may halt the progress of the peace agreements for southwest Africa and Namibia's independence. We believe the participants of the meeting will discuss South Africa's compliance with the UN Security Council resolution which demanded on 19 August the immediate dissolution of all the paramilitary and ethnic forces of the racist colonialists in Namibia, especially the ones called KOEVOET [police counterinsurgency unit], as well as the dismantling of its command structures. There have been numerous charges of repressive acts carried out by these groups against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members or sympathizers.

The strict compliance of our county's commitments with the peace agreements for southwest Africa and Namibia's independence will be confirmed once more in this fifth meeting which began its work at the Palace of Conventions. Faithful to its peace principles, the Cuban delegation will report to the other parties the advanced fulfillment of the timetable of the return to the fatherland of our internationalist combatants in Angola and their combat equipment.

In the same constructive line, Cuba is also contributing with an untiring international political and diplomatic effort to guarantee faithful compliance with the agreements for southwest Africa signed at the United Nations on 22 December.

First Session Ends 13 Sep

FL1309235489 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2306 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] [Daniel Torres] The first working session of the tripartite commission composed of Angola, Cuba, and South Africa to supervise the implementation of the agreements on southwest Africa ended at the Palace of Conventions this evening. Carlos Aldana, secretary of Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, chaired the meeting for the Cuban side.

We are going to immediately contact Alexis Sotolongo, who is still at the Palace of Conventions, to report an event of undeniable international interest. This is a live and direct contact. Good evening Alexis, we are listening. Go ahead.

[Sotolongo] Thank you Daniel. Good evening to you and to "Exclusivo" [name of newscast] listeners.

The first session of the joint commission composed by Angola, Cuba, and South Africa ended approximately 2 hours ago. As we reported, the meeting is being held at Room No 2 of the Palace of Conventions. Shortly before the talks began—usually these kinds of meetings are held behind closed doors—Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee and head of the Cuban delegation, welcomed all those participating in the meeting.

Present in this first session was Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA-Labor Party and chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, who is heading the Angolan delegation.

Neil van Heerden, director general of the South African Foreign Ministry, was present for the South African part.

Our delegation was headed by Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

Representatives from the Soviet Union and the United States attended as observers. Warren Clark, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is heading the U.S. delegation.

According to reports, this tripartite meeting will continue tomorrow at 0900. This was Alexis Sotolongo reporting from the Palace of Conventions.

Commission Meeting Postponed

PA1409050689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Havana, 13 Sep (EFE)—The fifth ordinary meeting of the Joint Tripartite Commission (Cuba, Angola, and South Africa) for fulfillment of the peace agreements on southern Africa was suspended today in Havana because of a power outage.

The meeting began with the arrival of the delegations from the three participating countries as well as the U.S., Soviet, and UN observers at the place where the working sessions are going to be held—that is, the Palace of Conventions in Havana, at approximately 1600 (2000 GMT).

However, a few minutes later, after the more than 50 delegates had taken their seats at the meeting hall, a power outage that was probably caused by the storm that was in the area at that time prevented the meeting from continuing.

One hour later (at approximately 2100 GMT), the delegations left the palace, and the meeting was postponed until Thursday.

The delegations' military experts had met prior to the meeting that was suspended today to prepare the delegations' work.

Following the suspension of the meeting, Warren Clark, chief of the U.S. delegation—who was the only one to talk to the press—voiced "optimism" and said he sees "a willingness to reach understanding to strengthen peace" on the part of the South African, Angolan, and Cuban delegations.

Each delegation is made up of 12 members, and the Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Aldana, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The South African delegation is headed by Neil van Heerden, director general of the South African Foreign Ministry, and other members are Armed Forces Commander General Jannie Geldenhuys, and Neil Barnard, chief of the National Information Services.

The Angolan delegation is headed by Antonio dos Santos Franca, chief of general staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura is also a member.

The group of U.S. observers is headed by Warren Clark, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, and the Soviet group is led by roving ambassador Vyacheslav Ustinov.

Those representing the United Nations as observers are Joseph Legwaila, assistant UN secretary general; and Brigadier General Daniel Opande of Kenya, who is assistant chief of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

This meeting, which is the fifth of the tripartite commission since last year, when the agreement was reached to seek peace in southern Africa, is scheduled to end on 15 September.

Fidel Castro Tours Villa Clara Province

FL1409004689 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, visited Villa Clara Province yesterday. He was accompanied by Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the PCC Politburo, and Tomas Cardenas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary in the territory. During his stay, the top leader toured Cayo Fragoso and Santa Maria and enjoyed the sights of other places in the area.

Ambassador on 'Excellent' Relations With Libya

FL1309215689 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] This month, Libya is marking 20 years of the beginning of its revolutionary process, led by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Since then, this Arab country's government has continued a nonaligned and Third World line. As a confirmation of this position, the remarks made by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during the Nonaligned Movement summit held in Belgrade recently showed the continuity of this political line that is both anti-imperialist and in favor of the unity of all the peoples.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Pedro Gonzalez, identified by caption] How do you see the views shared between our peoples as reflected by the remarks of Col al-Qadhdhafi and Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba? How do you see it?

[Muhammad 'Ali al-Ajili, Libyan ambassador to Cuba, identified by caption, in Spanish] I believe that Libya and Cuba assumed a firm position at this summit. The two condemned what is called the right of veto. They condemned the U.S. imperialist policy and its hegemony over some countries in our world. He [not further identified] talked about many new subjects such as the issue of compensation, usury, money, income, and benefits. He said this movement should change its ways, its methods in favor of Third World countries.

[Gonzalez] Finally, I would like for you to refer to the development of relations between our peoples, between Libya and Cuba, in these 20 years of development of the revolution in Libya.

[Al-Ajili] I can assure you that relations between Libya and Cuba are excellent. We have made a [words indistinct] work. We share political and revolutionary views and also those regarding liberation movements. From this point of view, we have always considered Cuba as a revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist country. At this point, we continue to work to improve relations further in all spheres. [end recording]

Mexican Episcopal Bishops Arrive for Visit

FL1309140089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Jose Felipe Carneado, chief of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee's Religious Affairs Department, received the members of the Mexican Episcopal Conference that is visiting Cuba: Monsignor Adolfo Suarez, archbishop of Monterrey; Perez y Gil, bishop of Tlanepantla and secretary of the Mexican Episcopal Conference; and Juan J. Posada, archbishop of Guadalajara. Present at the meeting was the president of the Cuban Episcopal Conference, Monsignor Jaime Ortega.

The Mexican bishops are visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Episcopal Conference. They have met with church leaders in various of our provinces.

Congress on Sexually Transmitted Diseases Begins

FL1409022289 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] The seventh Latin American congress of sexually transmitted diseases began at the Palace of Conventions today and will continue until next Friday, 15 September.

The congress was inaugurated with the attendance of outstanding world medical sciences figures. Public Health Minister Julio Teja made the opening remarks.

The working session began discussing the situation of sexually transmitted diseases. Up to the now, it is reported that there are 20 sexually transmitted or venereal diseases. However, the lack of technological resources to conduct special tests and the lack of epidemiology statistics on the number of patients who have suffered or suffer these diseases characterizes the problem and makes it worse in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In addition, the Pan-American Health Organization reported that the current treatment norms in this region are over 10 years old and the services are funneled to private clinics which may or may not be able to treat the patients and provide accurate information.

The increase in the number of people with AIDS is greater and greater at the world level. This is not the only sexually transmitted disease that has a greater number of cases. Syphilis and gonorrhea also have larger indexes. [Words indistinct] an excellent primary care system with (?few) cases of syphillis and gonorrhea, while in other countries the number of affected people is not reported accurately. The increase of the number of affected people is serious.

Western European Brigade Contingent Arrives

FL130915889 Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1303 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The official greeting of the 15th Contingent of the Jose Marti International Brigade was carried out with a ceremony held at the Julio Antonio Mella Camp in Havana's Caimito Municipality. The members of this contingent are from Western Europe.

On behalf of the entire contingent, Fritz Novak, from Austria, thanked the everyone for giving them the opportunity to work alongside the Cuban people. He also noted his satisfaction with our nation's assistance to the other Third World nations.

The 15th contingent of the Jose Marti Brigade is made up of 182 members from the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, FRG, the UK, France,

Greece, and Italy. During their stay in Cuba, the collective will visit places of economic, social, and recreative interest in Havana, Matanzas, Camaguey, and the Isle of Youth. They will also participate in agricultural and construction projects.

Over 200 Internationalists Return From Ethiopia

FL1409011989 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Over 200 Cuban internationalists returned to our country from the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia this morning. Among the ones who just arrived, 7 have the Ignacio Agramonte Medal, third class; 170 the Revolutionary Armed Forces Distinguished Service Distinction; and most of them have the Internationalist Combatant Medal, second class. All are recipients of the Cuba-Ethiopia Medal for their active and devoted participation in the defense of the Ethiopian people's territory.

Another Group Arrives

FL1309140889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Last night, over 150 internationalists returned to the fatherland on an Angolan airlines flight. The joy of having fulfilled their mission could be seen on all their faces. Along with this joy was the happiness of meeting again with their comrades and families.

Captain Diogilio Losada, chief of the flight, was the first one to greet Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, and Dora Carcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women.

Brigade General Filiberto Olivera greeted the returning internationalists on behalf of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Train Accident in Pinar del Rio Reported

FL1409014089 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Excerpt] A train traveling from Pinar del Rio to Havana derailed at the Macurije junction, in Los Palacios Municipality, Pinar del Rio today at approximately 1030.

The railroad accident, which occurred at the Macurije junction close to Los Palacios Municipality in Pinar del Rio Province, resulted in a total of 11 injured. One person was in critical condition and another in serious condition. Three of the injured were already released and the remaining six are under observation at the Comandante Pinares Hospital in San Cristobal.

Division General Senen Casas, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of transportation, went to the site of the accident a few hours after it happened.

Sila Echevarria is in critical condition and it is unlikely that she will survive. Valentina Echevarria is in serious condition. Both are from Consolacion del Sur.

All of the injured, except Luis Oliveras from Havana, are from Pinar del Rio Province. [passage omitted]

Caribbean Affairs

Jamaica Shows Negative Trade Balance in Caricom

FL1309190689 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 13, CANA—Jamaica registered a trade deficit of U.S. 8.7 million [dollars] with her Caricom trading partners for the first six months of this year, according to preliminary data released by the government's statistical institute. This is in contrast to the U.S. 2.6 million trade surplus recorded over the same period last year.

Increased imports in foods, chemicals, and manufactured goods were largely responsible for the negative balance in trade.

Trade with Caricom for the month of June also registered a deficit of U.S. 2.9 million. Imports were valued at U.S. 9 million while exports were U.S. 6.1 million.

The value of Jamaica's total imports for the first six months of the year stood at U.S.870.3 million dollars, up U.S. 161.4 million dollars from the U.S. 708.9 million dollars recorded for the same period last year.

The categories showing significant increases were "consumer food", U.S. 23.3 million dollars; "fuel", U.S. 28.7 million dollars; "construction materials", U.S. 30.1 million dollars; and "other machinery and equipment", U.S. 31.2 million dollars.

Imports for the month of June were U.S. 161.2 million dollars. This represented a U.S. 15.2 million dollar increase over the previous month's figure of U.S. 146 million dollars with motor vehicle imports being the main contributor to this increase.

Exports on the other hand declined by U.S. 3.2 million dollars down from the U.S. 475.3 million dollars recorded in the first six months of 1988. However despite the overall decline, exports in traditional goods, such as pimentos, bauxite, and alumina, recorded an increase over that period.

Earnings from alumina for June reached U.S. 51.7 million dollars which represented 47 percent of export earnings for the month. Other major contributors to the month's export earnings were sugar—U.S. 15.3 million dollars and apparel and clothing accessories—U.S. 13.1 million dollars.

Calls Made for New Commission To Replace Caricom

FL1309145889 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] A top Antiguan official says the Caribbean Community Secretariat should be replaced with a government commission. The deputy prime minister, Lester Bird, believes the commission should be modeled after the one which directs the affairs of the European Community. Mr Bird says both the Caricom Secretariat and the treaty have outlived their usefulness and says that is because all 13 members have the right to back out of any agreements made at summit meetings. Mr Bird thinks establishment of a commission would be a step toward regional integration.

Dominican Republic

Two Arrested in Boat Accident Involving Refugees

FL1309142289 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Dominican officials have arrested the two alleged organizers of a boatload of illegal refugees to Puerto Rico which capsized and killed at least 12 people. The two were charged with murder. They reportedly charged the 70 would-be immigrants a total of $20,000 to cross them. Nine survivors have been found from the boat accident and 49 others were missing and feared drowned. Navy officials say bad weather and rough seas are likely causes for the boat's capsizing.

Panama's Rodriguez on Administration's Start

PA1309153289 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez has said that every country should pursue a foreign policy like that of Mexico, which is based on respect for the people's right to self-determination.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] I believe that Mexico has always been an example of support and solidarity as far as its foreign policy record is concerned. We feel great fondness and admiration for its people and government because they have shown us true and evident support. Mexico has without qualification pursued its policy of noninterference or meddling in the affairs of other countries. [end recording]

During an interview he granted to Imevision, the Panamanian president announced changes in his foreign policy to seek solidarity from Latin America. His plans include a new economic program to overcome the critical situation now faced by that Central American country.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] During 1988, our GNP dropped close to 20 percent. This means that our GNP dropped to levels on a par with those of the initial years of this decade. [end recording]

Rodriguez said that, except for some student protests, there has been complete normality during the initial days of his administration.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Except for some unrest in a couple of secondary schools, I think that the internal situation is normal. We have basically devoted ourselves this week to working and organizing our government team at all levels. [end recording]

Today, in fact, the Panamanian Education Ministry announced that the National Institute, the America Institute, and the Arts and Crafts School remain closed because of last week's acts of violence. The schools will remain temporarily closed pending investigations to find the culprits. The Education Ministry warned that classes are in danger of being suspended for the rest of the school year.

Popular Socialist, Communist Parties Join Forces

PA1409002789 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 31 Aug 89 p 5

[Text] The Popular Socialist Party (PPS) and the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) yesterday signed an agreement to unite in action. This is aimed at advancing toward the organic unity of Marxism-Leninism in the country, while finding principles in common and points of agreement on the basic aspects of national life.

PCM Secretary General Juan Pablo Sainz Aguilar explained that the party has been undergoing a process of reorganization since 1985, when several party members left the organization and formed the Mexican Socialist Party (PMS). Sainz Aguilar pointed out that there are cells of the PCM's original organization in at least 10 organizations throughout Mexico, and that his political party now has greater affinity with the PPS.

Sainz added that to achieve an organic unity (that is, merge with the PPS), the PCM must first organize itself and then seek a consensus among its rank and file, "whose first and foremost goal is to seek the unity of the anti-imperialist forces in the country."

After reading the agreement, PPS national leader Indalecio Sayago said that his party and the PCM "put a high value on the principle of proletarian internationalism, which is still valid, and are carrying out a determined struggle against Trotskyism, which, because of its diversionist and adventurous nature, is essentially opposed to the interests of the working class and the people."

The agreement notes that "on the path to organic unity, both parties have decided to work as one in those areas where a consensus exists, maintaining the right to express their own viewpoints and to discuss their disagreements in the most constructive and brotherly manner."

Both parties declare their recognition of each other's autonomy and added that they will respect any alliance that either party may separately establish with another organization.

Should the PCM express special interest in an electoral front, the PPS will help draft the political platforms and support the sole candidate representing both parties.

El Salvador

FMLN Negotiations With Government Reported

Willing To Become Party

PA1309162189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—At a meeting to be held with the Salvadoran Government in Mexico today, Salvadoran guerrillas will make proposals ranging from a permanent cease-fire to the possible integration of the rebels into national life as a legal political party.

A communique released today in San Salvador, signed by the five top rebel leaders, states that the guerrillas "are prepared to take the first step toward their incorporation into political life by becoming a legal political party."

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) adds in the communique that its incorporation into the legal system requires agreement on a cease-fire before 15 November, reforms to the judicial system, and that the 1991 legislative elections be moved forward, among other conditions.

Handal Reveals 9-Point Proposal

PA1309172589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1626 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (EFE)—Rebel Commander Shafik Handal in the Mexican capital today said that the Salvadoran guerrillas have proposed nine points "that reflect the aspirations of the entire nation" to the representatives of the Alfredo Cristiani government.

Handal pointed out that they will be studied today and tomorrow during meetings here between representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and a Salvadoran Government delegation.

The nine points revealed by the guerrilla commander are:
1. Beginning of a process to introduce amendments to the judicial system agreed upon by consensus between the government and opposition parties.
2. Joint accord on measures to ensure the end of all forms of repression and full respect for democratic liberties that would be verified by the United Nations and OAS.
3. Pact to continue honest judicial process guaranteeing the determination of responsibilities and punishment of those who are responsible for the assassination of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero and all those involved in death squads.
4. Accord to dissolve the economic structure that causes political and social confrontation through the maintenance of reforms promoted by the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte, who preceded Cristiani.
5. Pact on measures for self-monitoring and professionalization of the Armed Forces.
6. Commitment from the Alfredo Cristiani Government that it will submit accords on constitutional amendments that could emerge from this dialogue that begins today for approval by the Legislative Assembly.
7. Accord to advance legislative and municipal elections to bring about constitutional amendments as soon as possible and accelerate an end to the war in El Salvador.
8. Mutual guarantees for the operation and settlement of forces that will guarantee respect for a cease-fire without this implying a violation of the national territory.
9. Initial steps for the incorporation of the FMLN into Salvadoran political life.

As for this latter point, Handal said that the FMLN must become a political party by registering its followers and establishing a rapport with the media.

He pointed out that this guerrilla group has established a "no later than 15 November" deadline to achieve a cease-fire accord.

Proposal to Government Issued

PA1309223589 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1715 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Proposal presented by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to the Salvadoran Government in Mexico City on 13 September]

[Text] Proposal of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] for the achievement of democratization, an end of hostilities, and a just and lasting peace in El Salvador.

Peace is the greatest aspiration and demand of all Salvadorans. We are facing the best opportunity for achieving peace after 10 years of war. On 24 January 1989, the FMLN presented a proposal that brought us closer than ever to the possibility of achieving peace. That opportunity fell through.

However, Salvadoran political parties and social forces and the political accords signed by the Central American presidents in Tela, Honduras, which reafirmed the validity of the Esquipulas II accords, have created a new atmosphere for the achievement of peace.

Motivated by a deep sense of patriotism and international responsibility, the FMLN is now presenting a new proposal to end the war through political means. This proposal is in keeping with the peace aspirations of the entire nation.

This is an historic moment for the entire nation. Therefore, we hope that the government and Armed Forces will adopt a patriotic position leading to accords and the achievement of peace. We also hope that the U.S. Government will lend its constructive cooperation.

FMLN Proposal:

1. To secure a cease-fire agreement through concerted efforts no later than 15 November 1989 based on the following points:
A. Beginning of a process to introduce amendements to the judicial system by appointing members of a Supreme Court of Justice and an attorney general of the Republic agreed upon between the government and opposition parties.
B. Accord on a number of measures to ensure the end of all forms of repression and full respect for democratic liberties. These measures must be verified by the United Nations and OAS.
C. Accord to continue an honest judicial process guaranteeing the determination of responsibilities and punishment of those who are responsible for the assassination of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero and all those involved in death squads. While the trial is under way, the officials involved must be suspended from their posts.
D. Accord to dissolve the economic structure that causes political and social confrontation through the maintenance of reforms promoted by the previous government; suspension of the return of land affected by agrarian reform to their previous owners; removal of legal obstacles blocking the implementation of Phase II of agrarian reform; and suspension of measures that increase the cost of living, especially those increasing basic staple prices.
E. Accord on measures for self-monitoring and professionalization of the Armed Forces leading to the opening of genuine opportunities for the country's democratization.
F. Commitment from the government that it will submit accords on constitutional amendments that could emerge from the negotiation for the approval of the Legislative Assembly.
G. Agreement to move forward the 1991 municipal and legislative elections to make viable as soon as possible the constitutional reform and to hasten the end of the war, achieving just and lasting peace in our country.
H. Mutual guarantees for the operation and settlement of forces that will guarantee respect for a cease-fire without this implying a violation of the national territory.

2. Initial steps for the incorporation of the FMLN into Salvadoran political life.

When a cease-fire agreement is reached—at the latest by 15 November—the FMLN is willing to make the first move with its leaders and political members entering legally into Salvadoran political life along with the FMLN radio stations and other press and propaganda instruments. This would be a landmark and historic step on the road to democratization. It is a very risky step, but the FMLN is willing to take it as a demonstration of its good will, even if a negotiation for a definitive cessation of hostilities has not been finalized.

3. Establish the negotiation for the definitive cessation of hostilities and the total integration of the FMLN into political life by 31 January 1990.

With the cease-fire coming into effect, the negotiation for ending the armed struggle will be based in the following points:

The current Legislative Assembly must approve the constitutional reform bill agreed upon in the negotiation and must implement the proper mechanisms for moving up the legislative and municipal elections. The election system and electoral law must be reorganized and reformed with the participation of all legal parties or parties in formation. A specific agreement must be reached for the recognition of a single national army, which should gradually be reduced to the necessary size for the defense of national sovereignty. Security bodies should be dissolved and a single body under civilian rule should be created. And a proposal should be made to the U.S. Congress to transform the military assistance into a fund for the country's social recovery.
[Signed] Commmanders Jorge Shafik Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Salvador Sanchez Ceren, Eduardo Sancho, and Francisco Jovel

Commander Views Talks

PA1309225289 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Statement by Joaquin Villalobos, commander of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in Mexico City on 13 September—recorded]

[Text] We believe we have made a great effort to increase the possibilities of reaching an agreement. As a result, we believe this meeting and others that may come can be described as serious dialogue and negotiation. We have made an effort so that the delegations can hold enough decision-making power for agreements to be reached as soon as possible. I said earlier that our proposal is aimed at achieving the country's real democratization. We have made an effort to achieve that goal. We are not asking the government to give up the legitimacy it says it has obtained in the elections. We are asking the government to submit it to a test for the sake of peace. If it passes the test, then it would reaffirm its power. Otherwise, we were always right to demand a new consensus for achieving peace in the country.

On previous occasions they said that our proposals violated the Constitution. We have made a great effort, in spite of the fact that we do not recognize the Constitution because it was made to promote the war. The Constitution was drafted based on the killing of over 70,000 Salvadorans. The Legislative Assembly does not represent a large part of Salvadoran society, but we have made an effort so that there are no obstacles to reaching an agreement. We hope a new Constitution for peace can be drafted.

That is why we are here, in spite of the fact that at the beginning the government commission insisted on performing certain tasks which we thought should not have been carried out. We are concerned about the fact that the government has the wrong idea of what a dialogue is. We believe that to extend the dialogue in the current context, in the framework of the existing pressure in the

country, is to extend the war. To hold a dialogue full of details and agreements of little importance is to extend the war.

Dialogue Begins 13 Sep

PA1309235389 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (AFP)—With moderate optimism, the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas opened a dialogue in Mexico City today to establish peace in El Salvador, with a spectacular prior announcement by the insurgents that they are prepared to declare a definit ve cease-fire and become a political party.

This proposal—which entails a decision to lay down arms if certain prior conditions are met—did not meet with a matching proposal from the government. the discussions are taking place in a modern building belonging to the Social Security Administration in a residential district in the southern section of Mexico City.

Commander Miguel Saenz of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) said during a recess that "the government's commission did not bring any substantive proposal."

All the men were wearing coats and tie, whereas the female FMLN commanders were in very formal attire.

The meeting is taking place in a 10-square-meter room in which the government delegates and guerrillas sit face-to-face, with the moderators at the head of the table. The room has an annex to which the negotiators withdraw during recesses to analyze the other side's positions.

Msgr Romeo Tobar Astorga, who is the moderator of the meeting and president of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference, had asserted before the start of the meeting that he could see a willingness on both sides "to end a war that has caused many victims."

"Although I am not a Marxist, because that ideology is atheistic and materialistic, I am convinced that it is urgent that this dialogue lead to the peace for which we long," he also said.

Saenz, who also sounded optimistic but cautious, said during a brief talk with newsmen that procedures for this and subsequent meetings are under discussion, and timetables, stages, and sites should result from them.

Shortly before the meeting began, Oscar Santamaria, who is the justice minister and one of the official delegates, asserted that "there is utmost willingness to achieve peace" on the part of the government.

In addition to Santamaria, the other members of the government delegation are Presidency Minister Juan Martinez, poet David Escobar, and advisers Hector Contreras and Abelardo Torres. Tobar Astorga is accompanied by Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador.

Besides Saenz, the FMLN is represented by Commanders Shafik Handal, Salvador Samayoa, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Mercedes Letona, Mario Rojas, and Daniel Lopez.

At 1045 (1645 GMT), 1 hour before the meeting began, the FMLN released its proposal to the press, which includes a cease-fire on 15 November, a definitive end to the hostilities on 31 January, and the incorporation of its leaders and activists into the country's political life through a political party.

The conditions demanded by the FMLN include reforms to the judicial systems, an end to all manner of repression, the purging and professionalization of the Armed Forces, the full exercise of freedoms (verified by the UN and the OAS), the reorganization of the electoral system, the holding of the 1991 legislative and municipal elections ahead of schedule, and an investigation into the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The first step the FMLN would take once the cease-fire is in place would be to legalize the status of its militants and its media. "This step involves risks, but we are willing to take them," the guerrilla delegates said.

The talks were continuing early in the afternoon without access to the press and amid a discreet security measure established by the Mexican Government—just a couple of men with "walkie-talkies" and disguised weapons.

Save for an unforeseen obstacle, the meeting is scheduled to continue tomorrow, Thursday.

Government Proposes 8-Point Plan

PA1309234489 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (AFP)—The Salvadoran Government presented to the guerrillas today an eight-point negotiation plan that establishes 2-day meetings of the two parties every 2 months to be held successively in Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Guatemala, according to a copy of the plan obtained by AFP from the negotiators. The "working organization" will be made up of a commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and a government commission.

Each commission will have the same number of members and "can present proposals regarding the achievement of peace."

More on Government's Plan

PA1409012889 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (AFP)—Today, the Salvadoran Government presented the guerrillas an 8-point plan for negotiations, which proposes holding several bimonthly meetings between the parties in Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Guatemala, according to a copy of the plan given to AFP by the negotiators.

The Salvadoran Government formulated the proposal to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) during the closed-door sessions held in Mexico today between representatives of the two parties, with a view to securing a peace agreement.

Before the meeting began, the FMLN announced that it would propose to the government, under certain conditions, "a definitive cease-fire" as of 15 November and the reintegration of the guerrillas into civilian life before 31 January 1990.

According to the government's plan, the "working group" charged with carrying out the negotiations will be composed of FMLN and government commissions that consist of an equal number of members who can "present pertinent proposals to secure peace."

The meeting began at 1045 (1645 GMT) and was interrupted from 1430 to 1630 to permit the participants to have lunch.

Newsmen have not been granted access to the meeting, which is being held in the Social Security building in the southern part of the Mexican capital.

These talks are the first to be held between the new government of President Alfredo Cristiani and the guerrillas and are supposed to end tomorrow afternoon, 14 September, according to sources close to the negotiators.

The government plan proposes establishing a permanent working group that will meet for 2 days every 2 months, according to a timetable adapted to each occasion. The document also states that a joint communique will be issued at the end of each meeting. The proposal also states that none of the parties can withdraw unilaterally from the working group after it begins to carry out its work.

The group "will work directly without mediators or observers," the plan states. It does allow, however, the presence "of Catholic Church bishops as witnesses" in the event it is warranted.

Commander Joaquin Villalobos amd Justice Minister Oscar Santamaria represent the FMLN and the government, respectively, in the current negotiations.

Msgr Tobar Astorga, president of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference, is acting as observer.

FMLN Denounces Army 'Incursions' During Truce

PA1409045189 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Sep 89

["Press bulletin" issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front on 13 September—place not given]

[Text] After we announced the implementation of a unilateral truce, 3d Brigade Commander Colonel Mauricio Vargas ordered the incursion of the Arce Battalion into our territory in northern Morazan Department.

Since the afternoon of 12 September, the Air Force, using helicopter gunships and C-47 aircraft as well as artillery, has repeatedly bombed and strafed areas near Perquin, endangering the civilian population.

At noon today, 13 September, the Arce Battalion indiscriminately bombed areas near Perkin, where a C-47 aircraft strafed this densely populated area. As a result of this action, an elderely man named Julio Rodriguez was killed and several houses were damaged.

The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] holds Col Vargas responsible for the victims and damage caused by the air attacks and the actions carried out by the Arce Battalion.

We must note that these actions against the civilian population are taking place at a time when the FMLN has shown its goodwill in various ways in order to create the necessary conditions for a serious and responsible dialogue.

Vice President Merino's Home Attacker Arrested

PA1309234789 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 89 pp 2, 21

[Unattributed report]

[Text] An Agriculture Ministry trade union member confessed to the authorities that he had taken part in the attack against the home of Vice President Francisco Merino, carried out by the "RN" [National Resistance] terrorist group in April, police sources reported.

Jose Antonio Serrano, who uses the pseudonym "the Gringo," is a leader of the ANTMAG [expansion unknown] Agriculture Ministry trade union. He was arrested by Treasury Police over the weekend when they confiscated a bomb laboratory operated by the FMLN-FDR [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front—Revolutionary Democratic Front] in a house in the Trinidad neighborhood of San Bartolo, Ilopango.

A Treasury Police source said that there were 176 half-completed home-made bombs, 61 bombs ready for use, 10 pipe bombs specially made to destroy buses, 3 firebombs, 1 gallon of gasoline, 58 pounds of chlorate, 87 pounds of sulfur, 11 pounds of aluminum, 4 pounds of black gunpowder, 5 aerosol cans, 4 .45-caliber pistols, 4 magazine clips, 3 .38-caliber revolvers, a weighing scale, and 4 pounds of sugar inside the house.

The report says that Serrano, an RN member, confessed to having taken part in the attack against Vice President Merino's home, the attack against the Public Security Academy at the El Espino farm in the western sector of the San Benito neighborhood, and other attacks.

Together with Serrano, who led the terrorist cell, ENCO [expansion unknown] student Salvador Aberle Solis, Oscar Ernesto Bolivar Aguilar, and Marta Elena Rodriguez were arrested.

Serrano told the Treasury Police that, in his role as an Agriculture Ministry trade union member, he carried out many missions to stir up trouble, to find ways to exacerbate labor conflicts, and to provide security to demonstrations and marches of similar organizations.

Serrano also said that as an Agriculture Ministry worker during the preceding administration, he sent ministry vehicles, in collaboration with accomplices, to take part in actions ordered by FMLN-FDR cells.

Serrano, the three other people, and the confiscated material were handed over to the regular courts for appropiate action.

Nicaragua

Ortega Speaks on San Jacinto Anniversary

PA1309192989 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1623 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at ceremony in San Jacinto to mark the 133d anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto and the 168th anniversary of the independence of the Central American countries—live]

[Text] Today, we commemorate another anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto. We commemorate the 133d anniversary of that historic battle and also the 168th anniversary of the initial independence of Central America from Spanish colonialism.

In a truly independent Nicaragua, we remember the people who made this victory possible, to continue building this historical process with the heroic Nicaraguan people as its only, main, and essential protagonist, creator, and actor.

This morning we honor the students and teachers who have stood out in important tasks for the fatherland and the revolution throughout this year. Also, this morning we pinned the Miguel Ramirez Goyena Order on a group of distinguished teachers, scientists, creators, and intellectuals, who have been duly represented by Comrade Dr Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim, because Comrade Tunnermann fully represents the stand of intellectuals, educators, and creators in the face of our people's demands for justice and freedom.

Prior to the revolutionary victory, Comrade Tunnermann carried out outstanding educational tasks and stood out in his firm support for the struggle against the Somozist dicatorship. After the revolutionary triumph, he headed the Education Ministry during the historic time when we carried out the educational campaign to pull our people out of illiteracy. Later, he proudly represented our nation before the U.S. Government, headed by Mr Ronald Reagan.

In that unequal battle, in which Nicaraguan honor was being defended by youths, soldiers, and peasants, with weapons in hand and through their production, our Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann defended Nicaragua on the international political front, in Washington, in the heart of imperialism, and in the heart of the monster, as Jose Marti called imperialism. However, the Yankee government expelled him from its territory because of his firmness.

But the people of Nicaragua and the United States are convinced that Comrade Tunnermann and the Nicaraguan people were never expelled from the heart of the people of the United States.

This morning, we are here at this historic San Jacinto Farm where it was proven once again that the people's determination and fighting spirit is greater than any military might, even if it comes from a world power.

Shoeless peasants fought here and in fields, forests, and farms against the filibustering forces attacking Nicaragua. In this heroic land, the humble combatants and the Nicaraguan peasants defeated the Yankee invaders. It was here that for the first time we defended the fatherland and the nation, firmly and proudly. It was here that for the first time the Nicaraguan people used their legitimate right to defend themselves to militarily defeat and expel the foreign invader.

It was here that military service defeated Yankee intervention. This victory would have been impossible without the patriotic position of the San Jacinto fighters and the voluntary nature of their attitude to face the Yankee invaders to expel them.

That is the way it was in San Jacinto. It was in San Jacinto where the Nicaraguan peasant did his military duty and served the homeland, where the Nicaraguan peasant defended the country's dignity and sovereignty against Yankee intervention.

Today, 133 years after that historic date, we feel proud to continue the struggle that began in San Jacinto. Today, 133 years after that historic date, we feel happy because, with the patriotism of the Nicaraguan people and with the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] flag—Sandino's flag—we are defending the homeland and Nicaragua's blue and white flag. We are defending Nicaragua against Yankee aggression, against imperialist aggression that has been expressed in many ways and that all Nicaraguans have felt and suffered. The Nicaraguan people's awareness, patriotism, and courage; the youths willingness to do their Patriotic Military Service—like Andres Castro at the San Jacinto corrals where the Yankees were defeated with stones—has been stronger than the U.S. Government's criminal terrorists. The courage of the youths and peasants has been stronger than the U.S. Government's criminal and terrorist actions.

We have defeated the Yankee aggression; we have defeated North American imperialism's interventionist policy. Over the past 10 years, Nicaragua has become a huge San Jacinto and Andres Castro has been present in Bocana de Paiwas, Mulukuku, Rio San Juan, Kuskawas,

(Cucuila), nothern Zelaya, southern Zelaya, Managua, Rivas, Masaya, Chinandega, Leon, and throughout all of Nicaragua, confronting the Yankee invaders, confronting Reagan, confronting his filibusters, and confronting and defeating his mercenaries in an overwhelming manner.

A few days ago, on 4 September to be exact, I once again had the honor of representing the Nicaraguan people at the nonaligned summit held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The Nonaligned Movement is a pluralist organization with more than 102 member nations. The movement has been strengthened over the years and has become a counterbalance to the imperialist policy, the policy of force of the powerful countries. The movement has defended the interests of the oppressed and exploited countries.

At that summit I had the satisfaction of finding unanimous support for the Nicaraguan revolution from government leaders of various ideological tendencies. There was unanimous support from chiefs of state of Asia, Africa, the Arab countries, Latin America, and Europe. This can be interpreted as an acknowledgment of the Nicaraguan revolution, the Nicaraguan people, the workers, the young, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It is incredible to see how government leaders with very different ideological positions agree on defending Nicaragua. During bilateral talks I had with those government leaders, they told me: What has happened is that with your heroism, with your sacrifice, the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinists, have been defending the small countries, the developing countries; and although some developing countries are territorially big and have large populations, you Nicaraguans, with your heroism, combativeness, and patriotism, have defended us from imperialist aggression. This is why you deserve our solidarity and respect. We are convinced, they all told me, that if the counterrevolutionaries and imperialism had succeeded in overthrowing the Nicaraguan revolution, this would have negatively affected our countries, our nations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. It would have affected the Nonaligned Movement.

They spoke with frankness and enthusiasm. They know that the Nicaraguan people have paid a high price to defend their sovereignty, their right to self-determination, independence, and their right to be free. They knew that the person they faced is the leader of a victorious Nicaragua, a Nicaragua that was able to defeat Yankee intervention and also Ronald Reagan, who for 8 years systematically and in a sustained fashion tried to overthrow the Nicaraguan revolution.

I felt pride. I am sure that all the Nicaraguan people, especially the peasants, the workers, the young, the women, the Indians, the mestizos, the white, and the black—all of Nicaraguan society—feel pride over this international acknowledgement, over the moral and political authority that the Nicaraguan people have earned for themselves.

Nowadays we are viewed as an independent and nonaligned nation that has a leadership role in the Nonaligned Movement, a sovereign nation that knows how to defend its rights and how to face the aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism.

The international community has acknowledged this. This means not only moral recognition but also material benefits. I found receptivity for cooperation with Nicaragua, for cooperation in the reconstruction of a Nicaragua destroyed, injured, and sacrificed by the Yankee aggression; cooperation to build schools throughout the country, to initiate new literacy campaigns so that no Nicaraguan in our fatherland goes without knowing how to read and write.

I found cooperation so that throughout our country there will be health centers to care for our people; so that there will be more highways; so that we can build the houses that peasants and city workers are demanding.

The Nicaraguan people have won the right to international cooperation from the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement as well as from European countries and from all the international community. The Nicaraguan people, the revolution, and Sandinism have won this right with sacrifices, determination, and bravery.

We have been able to defend our revolutionary process in the face of imperialist aggression. We have been able to defend our economy. We have been able to defend the multiparty system, and we have been able to defend nonalignment.

And 10 years after the revolutionary victory and 133 years after the first Yankee aggression against our country, we Nicaraguans are here with a vigorous, consolidated, strong revolution. We have also consolidated the political and economic sectors. By consolidating the political sectors, we are on the threshhold of an electoral process that will be officially opened in December, but that is already in full swing.

There is democracy in Nicaragua thanks to the FSLN, thanks to the revolution, and thanks to the patriotic military service, although we have only had war on all sides. There have been clashes. The contras would attack in different areas of our country; imperialism would be busy trying to see how it could overthrow the revolution so that we could not think of elections. However, we are thinking of elections and organizing them despite our serious economic problems. Although we have no financing to cover the costs of the elections, we are going ahead with them because we have managed to consolidate the revolutionary process. Because the FSLN has managed to win one more battle against U.S. imperialism, just as we defeated them in the battle against Somozism. We defeated them in the 1984 elections, and we have also won this battle against imperialist agression

sustained through the mercenary forces for more than 10 years. That is why we are speaking of elections. The Sandinist revolution and process should be thanked that so many parties have been registered. There are 21 parties legally registered in our country. When in Nicaraguan history, when in the history of the wealthy, the capitalists, the exploiters, and imperialism was there pluralism in our country?

This is possible with the revolution. There are 21 parties legally registered and there is another party requesting registration. Apparently it meets all the requirements and it will be up to the Electoral Council to grant it legal status, and then we would have 22 legally registered parties in our country.

This is an achievment attained by the revolution and by the FSLN, and by the soldiers of the patriotic military service, the Sandinist People's Army, and the Ministry of the Interior. More candiates are emerging from the different parties to vie for posts in the coming elections. They will vie for the top government posts. They will also run for deputies amd for municipal posts. All this is possible thanks to the revolution. Without the revolution, without the FSLN, without a revolutionary project defended by the Sandinist Army and the patriotic military service, the Ministry of the Interior, and the FSLN we could not be conducting an electoral process with so many parties and candidates aspiring to the Presidency of our country, to a seat in Congress, and to municipal posts.

This is only possible with the revolution and the consolidation of democracy thanks to the revolution. However, there are still some obstacles we must surmount to achieve total and definite peace.

The United States is maintaining a forceful policy toward Nicaragua. It is maintaining an embargo and applying economic pressure on the international community and organizations. This is affecting the Nicaraguan people. The people face difficulties to secure food, obtain transportation, and satisfy their basic needs because of the attitude of the United States, which is bent on making the Nicaraguan people suffer. This is also due to accomplices of the United States in our country who are bent on justifying the Yankee policy.

Let us not get confused. It is one thing to have a family problem. It is one thing to have differing views and arguments among members of one family, and quite another thing to resort to strangers, to foreigners, to the powerful, and to attack the family and the Nicaraguan fatherland. This is what some people have done in our country. They have tried to justify the Yankee terrorist policy. They do not dare criticize it. They do not have the courage to condemn it. They will not condemn crimes against the people and the Nicaraguan youth, the kidnappings, and the assassination of children by the contras. They only condemn the government and the FSLN, playing the game of the Yankees and the imperialist policy.

We are facing obstacles because this administration headed by President Bush has not yet decided to fully support the peace agreements signed by the Central American presidents in Honduras on 17 August.

On Sunday, I met with a U.S. congressional delegation headed by a Republican congressman who is known for his rightist leanings. He openly said that they reserved the right to ask for more funds to continue the war against Nicaragua if they are not satisfied with the electoral results in 1990.

This is the imperialist policy, and it is condemned anywhere in the world. It is inadmissible. No one has given the Yankees the right to judge if the elections are good or bad in our country. This congressman said that they are interested in financing some opposition parties. He also said that they are interested in sending observers to Nicaragua, meaning U.S. Government observers.

I told them that there are two conditions for that. First, they have to explain their policy clearly. In other words, if they favor the electoral process in Nicaragua, they have to withdraw the financing from the counterrevolution, and this financing, which the contras now use to continue their attacks on the Nicaraguan people, must be used to demobilize the contras.

I also said to this gentleman that when the U.S. Congress approved the $66.7 million for the contras it clearly stated that if agreements were signed for the contra demobilization, then the funds could be used to demobilize the contras. These funds are currently called logistic aid. However, when there are troops—a group of armed men—in Honduran territory, and they are receiving food, clothing, and shoes, then it means that they are receiving full support to continue their attacks on Nicaraguan territory.

Therefore, I pointed out to this gentleman that one condition was that the U.S. President, who has the power, should have the funds delivered to the CIAV [International Support and Verification Commission], the organization for international verification with UN and OAS participation, so that it can use these funds to implement the plan to get the contras out of Honduras, relocate those who want to leave Nicaragua, buy land for them to work there, or relocate them in other countries of Central or Latin America or in the United States itself. They should use the money for that.

I mentioned that condition to them, but I also mentioned another condition: They should not obstruct the financing of the electoral process in Nicaragua. I said: You are talking about giving money to parties that are basically your agents here in Nicaragua, but you are not talking about supporting the electoral process, the cost of the electoral process. On the contrary, all you have been doing is hurting the electoral process. Great demands are being made on the Nicaraguan elections, demands unlike any other country, and that costs money. But you are obstructing the delivery of funds to Nicaragua. You must stop this pressure.

We are not asking them to lift the embargo, even though we know that the embargo violates international law and the relations between countries, and that the United States is obliged to lift it. What the United States has to do is at least stop obstructing the sending of funds to cover the cost of the electoral process. The electoral process costs a lot of money. The Nicaraguan electoral process costs $25 million. It is very expensive. It is more expensive than the cost of an electoral process in many European countries. When I was returning from Belgrade... [changes thought] On my recent trip, I first stopped in Libya where they were celebrating the 20th anniversary of their revolution, and then I went on to the nonaligned countries meeting in Belgrade. On my way back I stopped in Madrid, Spain, and met with Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez. We talked about the cost of elections and he told me that the cost of our elections was amazing, that it was very expensive. I told him that the Nicaraguan political parties had demanded that their representatives at the electoral process be paid by the government. Upon hearing this, Gonzalez said that we should not include this item in our request for financing to the European countries because they would not understand this expense. The European countries would not understand that the government pays the political parties' representatives, as, supposedly, each party had to pay its representatives. He said we were really [words indistinct] more than what could be accepted by the international community.

I told him that several parties are seriously thinking about asking for $3 million to finance the campaign. Just imagine: $3 million. There are 22 parties submitting their requests to be legally recognized, and each party is asking for $3 million. That adds up to $66 million. He told me that forming a party would be quite a business. You do not see that anywhere. In any case, financing is in proportion to the electoral results. It is not cheap. The Supreme Electoral Council has already asked for $25 million. I told Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, just as we told the FRG Government, that micro-computers and all the equipment they have been sending to assist us in the electoral process are quite welcome, but if there is no money we cannot use all that. We may have the micro-computers, but these micro-computers need operators and operators must be paid. They also need a location, which also costs money. Then we must also pay for the electricity and water used, as well as for transportation. We are following an anti-inflationary plan, and every cordoba we spend adds to the inflation. Therefore, we cannot cover the operating costs for all the equipment we are receiving. The aid must be total. We either receive the equipment and financing, or the equipment will remain stored until sometime in the future when we have the money to cover the cost of operating that equipment. We were quite frank about this. We are negotiating with the EEC to get the money we need to cover the elections, our people's demands, and the economic adjustment plan. I also talked about this with Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, and other heads of state and government leaders who were in Belgrade for the nonaligned summit.

During the meeting with the U.S. congressmen, I was told they would study the possibility of using the funds allotted for humanitarian aid to the contras for the UN, the OAS, and the CIAV instead. They have also been thinking of giving their parties a larger sum so that half would be given, according to the law, to the Supreme Electoral Council. For example, if they agree to give their parties $3 million, they would approve $6 million, so that $3 million would be used to cover some of the electoral council expenses and the remaining $3 million would be for use by the parties supported by the Yankees.

Here in Nicaragua the elections will once again be a confrontation between revolution and counterrevolution, between Sandinism and imperialism, between Somozism and Sandinism. It is going to be another confrontation.

For the fourth time, imperialism will try to defeat the revolution. This is the Yankee's fourth attempt to defeat the revolution. They have already made three attempts to defeat the revolution. They tried when we launched the final offensive to oust Somoza. They tried to defeat the revolution with their maneuver at the OAS. They tried to obtain a consensus at the OAS to intervene in Nicaragua. That attempt was defeated. Later they tried to defeat us during the 1984 elections. At that time they asked the people to refrain from voting. The third attempt was a military attempt. During the Reagan years they tried to defeat us with mercenaries, with the mining of our ports, with bombings, with a terrorist policy against the Nicaraguan people. They have tried three times. This will be their fourth attempt.

This time they will try to defeat the revolution in the elections. That is why they —which is normal and we must recognize this—are trying to see how they can send money to their people here, to their military adventurers, their hired men, their mercenaries.

The revolution receives solidarity; the people receive solidarity. You cannot compare the aid given by the Yankees for the terrorist policy, for the policy against the Nicaraguan people, with the aid that the Nicaraguan people receive to defend themselves from Yankee aggression. How could we ever compare the Yankee aid with the military and economic aid that Nicaragua receives from Latin American, European, and socialist countries from all over the world? How could we compare it with the aid that the Nicaraguan people receive to defend themselves from the funds approved by the Yankee Congress to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution? They are totally different things. There is a big contradiction here.

However, since we are enemies—because the Yankees are enemies of the Nicaraguan people, they are enemies of Nicaragua's sovereignty—they have a war front and on that war front they have their soldiers and their mercenaries. Hence, they must keep their mercenaries well-equipped. By the same token, the Nicaraguan

people have a right to defend themselves, to be armed in order to defeat their enemies.

This is what we discussed with the U.S. congressmen. I told them that we could receive congressional delegations, but when it comes to observers, they have to meet the necessary requirements. It is absurd that we should accept observers from a government that has an ambiguous policy. While they say that they favor elections, they keep financing mercenaries to murder the Nicaraguan people. The United States must come up with a clearer policy. The United States has the opportunity to adopt a clearer policy in this electoral process.

Never before in Latin America, on the entire American Continent, or even in the United States itself, have there been such clean, pluralistic, and just elections as the ones that will take place here in Nicaragua. That is the truth.

We are satisfied as we commemorate the 133d anniversary of the San Jacinto battle and the 178th anniversary of the Central American countries' independence from Spain. We know that today there is good will among the Central America peoples, and this has led the Central American governments to work harder in favor of peace in the area. This has clashed with the U.S. policy; however, Central American leaders have managed to advance, we have managed to get stronger, we have managed to resist U.S. pressures and aggression in order to achieve our peace objectives in Central America. There is much violence in Central America. Human rights are being brutally violated. There has been an attempt to focus international attention on Nicaragua concerning human rights violations, when we know full well that if human rights are being violated in Nicaragua, the Yankee government is the main violator. There are isolated cases of human rights violations in our country involving Nicaraguan government authorities, who have been duly punished. However, the massive violation of human rights in Nicaragua comes from the Yankees.

In the Central American countries, the massive violation of human rights also stems from the policy which the Yankees have promoted against these nations. It comes from the ultra-rightist, pro-imperialist, capitalist groups which insist on murdering students in Guatemala; who are hell-bent on murdering bishops, priests, religious people, and union members in El Salvador; who are hell-bent on murdering workers, union members, and students in Honduras. They systematically violate human rights, even against the will of the government leaders of those countries.

A systematic policy exists, and the violation of human rights is on the increase. We cannot remain silent in face of the brutal acts that are being endured daily in Central America. Let the peace agreements concluded by us, the Central American presidents, not be dead letters. Let them be fulfilled in all Central American countries. We Nicaraguans are proud that we are fulfilling these peace agreements. We hope the other Central American governments will feel just as proud to say: We are fulfilling the peace agreements.

We have proposed the creation of verification procedures to prevent human rights from being violated in Central America. I have submitted the proposal to the Central American presidents on two occasions in El Salvador, and more recently in Honduras. Notice has been taken of the proposal, but it has not yet been approved. It gives us, the Central American government leaders, an opportunity to demonstrate our true will to enforce respect for human rights in Central America.

On this, the 133d anniversary of the heroic battle of San Jacinto and the 178th anniversary of our independence from Spain, we salute all our Central American brothers; the Central American people and youth; the heroic, brave, suffering, and combative people of Guatemala; the heroic, brave, combative, suffering people of El Salvador; the heroic, brave, combative, suffering people of Honduras; the equally heroic, brave, combative, suffering people of Costa Rica; and the Nicaraguan people, who are today at the vanguard of the defense of the interests and values of the Central American people, of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, of the Third World peoples, of the peoples who advocate peace, independence, freedom, and justice in the underdeveloped and the developed worlds.

Long live the 133d anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live the 178th anniversary of independence from Spain! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live free Nicaragua! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live democracy! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live peace! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Free fatherland! [crowd shouts: "Or death!"]

TV Time for Political Parties Extended to 29 Sep

PA1309141889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] announced yesterday that it will extend the use of television channel 2 by political parties until 29 September.

CSE Secretary Rosa Marina Zelaya said that the extension of the period during which the television time can be used is due to the recent registration of an alliance of 12 rightist political groups.

Zelaya added that with the registration of the UNO [National Opposition Union] alliance, there are nine political parties and one coalition instead of 21 different political organizations, as was the case in the past.

Opposition's PLIUN Nominates Candidate

PA1309210089 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2340 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Managua, 10 Sep (DPA)—The opposition's Independent Liberal Party for National Unity (PLIUN)

today nominated its presidential ticket for the 1990 elections. Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, 53, former magistrate of the Supreme Court, has been named as a presidential candidate to the Republic.

Gynecologist Lombardo Martinez Cabezas, 46, has been named as candidate for the vice-presidency of the Republic. Martinez graduated from a U.S. university and has post-graduate degrees from West European universities in gynecology and obstetrics.

The PLIUN was formed at the end of 1986, while the Parliament was discussing the political Constitution. Its origin came from within the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), which for many years has been headed by Virgilio Godoy, now candidate to the vice-presidency of the Republic for the National Opposition Unity (UNO).

Government Said To Violate 4 Aug Agreement

PA1309154189 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] The Sandinist government is not fulfilling the agreements signed with the political parties on 4 August at the Olof Palme Convention Center. The government is forcefully recruiting youths, even though it had agreed to suspend military conscription. According to an agreement signed between the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the legally registered political parties, recruitment for military service would be suspended during the electoral campaign period until 25 February 1990. This has not been complied with.

Last week, the pursuers of youths, known as Herod, forcefully and violently recruited youths. Despite the parents' protests, youths have been insulted and even beaten. According to Hector Sandoval, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Youth Movement, the 4 August Agreement has not been fulfilled by the FSLN. Let us listen to Hector Sandoval.

[Begin recording] [Sandoval] I have heard on the media that conscription continues in some regions in the country, under the pretext that this recruitment is for the reserve corps. I urge relatives of recruited youths to report to the media and to international organizations with representatives here in Nicaragua the name of those recruited and the exact date and place where each was recruited, because, according to the agreements signed on 4 August, there should be no more recruitment after 1 September. This includes recruitment for active military service, as well as reserve military service.

I also want to urge newsmen to become concerned and to investigate when and where youths are being recruited and to report this to international organizations in the country so that the youths are rescued from military bases. There is no reason to recruit youths.

[Reporter] Do you think it is better that the National Opposition Union [UNO] and not the newsmen [words indistinct]. In the agreement, UNO promised to [words indistinct] this important decree which states that military service would be [words indistinct] beginning on 1 September.

[Sandoval] You are right in this regard. However, I believe the opposition leaders should make efforts to help the youths, and newsmen have the obligation of reporting—to the public and to international organizations—that youths are being recruited, in violation of the 4 August Agreement. [end recording]

Americas Watch Envoy To Visit MININT Jails

PA1309144889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Members of the Human Rights Commission, together with an Americas Watch executive, will travel to Puerto Cabezas today to visit the Interior Ministry (MININT) jails.

A delegation headed by Americas Watch executive Juan Mendez and Vilma Nunez, president of the Commission of Human Rights Development and Protection, will travel to Puerto Cabezas in the Autonomous North Atlantic Region today to visit the MININT jails.

Mendez, an executive of Americas Watch in Washington, was invited by the Permanent Human Rights Commission to verify the conditions of the MININT jails and the physical state of the inmates.

According to human rights experts, this is the first time in history that a government allows an organization of this nature to have free access to jails operated by state security.

The program of visits include all the MININT jails in national territory, Vilma Nunez said.

The Americas Watch representative also met with a group of mothers whose sons were kidnapped by the contras based in Honduras, who asked him to extend his visits to the contra camps and to conduct efforts to obtain the release of their kidnapped sons.

Panama

Minister Calls Economic Sanctions 'Blackmail'

PA1409031089 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Panama City, 13 Sep (AFP)—Panamanian Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo Gonzalez termed the increased U.S. economic sanctions against the regime of General Manuel Antonio Noriega "blackmail." The United States extended its sanctions against Panama this week, issuing a ban on Panamanian sugar imports and warning that it might deny Panamanian-flagged ships, which number over 12,000 according to official sources, access to U.S. ports.

Gonzalez declared today that the sanctions have caused a drop in investments, from $900 million—20 percent of the GNP—to approximately 1 to 2 percent of the GNP. The United States also ordered 140 U.S. companies based in Panama not to pay taxes.

"The U.S. attitude is not based on justice and equality, and it represents an unprecedented interference in Panama's affairs," the planning minister stated. He added that the United States is trying to remain in Panama beyond the year 2000, contrary to what the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties establish.

Gonzalez stated that because of the GNP drop "all of a sudden we have lost $1 billion annually, or rather one-fifth of all the wealth that the economy generated annually."

Meanwhile, a source from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who chose to remain anonymous, said that the U.S. decision "will make the situation take a turn for the worse."

Hugo Torrijos, a ranking official in the Finance Ministry, also said that if the ban on the Panamanian-flagged ships is implemented, "its effect would be devastating."

With a system of open ship registration, Panama leads the world in registration of ships, with 12,100 registered every year, Torrijos explained. This contributes some $80 million annually to the country's economy, he added.

Treaty Affairs Official Denounces U.S. Maneuvers

PA1409042389 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Report on interview with Captain Severino Mejia, head of the Panama Treaty Affairs Executive Directorate, by unidentified reporters—date and place not given]

[Text] Captain Severino Mejia, head of the Panama Treaty Affairs Executive Directorate [DEPAT], has said that the United States continues to make unilateral interpretations of the treaties.

Capt Mejia described the maneuvers carried out today by the U.S. Southern Command in Colon Province as an act of intimidation aimed at demoralizing the Panamanian people.

[Begin Mejia recording] This is just an act of intimidation aimed at demoralizing the Panamanian people. It is possibly part of the U.S. strategy along with the economic aggression we are facing. You probably know about the problem with the sugar export quotas. Lieutenant Colonel Castrejon of the Joint Committee could give you specific details on the maneuvers. [end recording]

Regarding the current situation at the Combined Board, Capt Severino Mejia said:

[Begin recording] [Mejia] Although they are at a low level, contacts are maintained because both sides are obliged to comply with the canal treaties. Communications channels cannot be broken. Obviously, however, they are not following the mechanisms established by the treaties. There cannot be coordination via a telephone call made between 5 and 30 minutes before an activity is held. There should be a plan, an advisory meeting, so that the Panamanian Government is duly informed of what they are planning to do. However, that is not what they are doing. They simply telephone us 5 minutes before they begin an operation, which is not the correct procedure to follow. They may call this coordination, but to us it is not.

[Reporter] One last question, Captain. According to the United States, the treaties authorize the deployment of U.S. troops throughout our national territory. Panama, of course, rejects that assertion. What will Panama's position be in view of the fact that these actions are continuing?

[Mejia] We will continue to protest these actions. They have made a unilateral interpretation of the canal treaties. However, the fact is that we have sovereignty over our territory, and, therefore, they must notify us in advance and request the necessary escorts to deploy their military vehicles. That is simply what we are demanding from them. They will always make unilateral interpretations as best suits them in an attempt to justify their actions. However, they are not really... [changes thought] they are violating the treaties, particularly the parts concerning their deployment in Panamanian territory. As I said, that requires coordination with the Combined Board, and there are specific procedures that must be followed as established by the treaties. [end recording]

Media Director Reports on 'Radio Terrorism'

PA1309191289 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Sep 89 pp 1-A, B-2

[By Jaime Aparicio]

[Text] Luis Romero Villalobos, national director of the Media Office of the Government and Justice Ministry, on 11 September told LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA that State Security organizations are carrying out investigations to determine the origin of clandestine radio transmissions carrying antigovernment propaganda.

Regarding radio interference, which according to Panamanian authorities is taking place with support from the U.S. Government and the Southern Command, Romero Villalobos said: "Is is being investigated. We have some ideas as to sites and people involved."

Romero Villalobos also said that Panamanian Ambassador to Costa Rica Dario Arosemena will present a protest to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry for "permitting criminals to slander and insult our authorities."

The media director also referred to Radio Impacto, a Costa Rican radio station that has been linked to the Nicaraguan contras and that carries several news and commentary programs opposed to the Panamanian authorities.

In the opinion of Romero Villalobos, "radio terrorism" is punishable by law and cautioned that his office has been informed about Southern Command Network plans to produce a program whose participants would be opposition figures living abroad.

In March, the Panamanian authorities dismantled a clandestine radio and television system called "Liberacion," and a North American—Kurt Muse—was arrested and charged with "acting against the security of the state."

Envoy Protests Broadcasts

PA1309161489 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Sep 89 pp 1, 12

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Costa Rica Dario Arosemena has filed a formal protest with the Costa Rican Government over the utilization of Costa Rican territory for radio transmissions directed at Panama during which criminals slander and insult the Panamanian authorities.

This information was provided by Romero Villalobos, director of the Media Office of the Government and Justice Ministry. Villalobos noted that he met recently with Ambassador Arosemena to coordinate actions to be adopted regarding this situation.

Government Prevents Human Rights Group Visit

PA1309153489 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0012 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Panama City, 12 Sep (DPA)—An Inter-American Commission on Human Rights delegation that was to arrive in Panama tomorrow will not be able to do so because the government headed by chief of state Francisco Rodriguez has not approved the visit.

In giving this information, Osvaldo Velasquez, president of the Panamanian Human Rights Commission, noted that the members of the inter-American delegation "have their suitcases packed" for their trip to Panama. This would be the second time this year that the inter-American human rights organization visits Panama.

Velasquez said that the delegation will be headed by Edmundo Vargas Carreno, secretary general of the inter-American commission, and three other commissioners.

He said that if the visit cannot take place this week, then the commissioners will not be able to visit Panama until at least 3 weeks later because of previous commitments.

During the OAS foreign ministers meeting on 23 August, the OAS discussed the Panama issue and recommended that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights visit Panama.

PALA Membership Demands Leaders' Resignations

PA1209191489 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 1735 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The rank and file of the Labor Party [PALA] today occupied PALA offices to demand the resignation of its secretary general and Political Committee. PALA Secretary General Ramon Sieiro last week said that the government of Francisco Rodriguez is illegal and unconstitutional. Reporter Carlos Anel Cordero filed this report.

[Begin recording] [Cordero] Mr Arturo Alvarado, PALA rank and file leader, has said that PALA is not a party that demands political positions; thus, it is not seeking representation within the government. He added that if Francisco Rodriguez believes that this is the best way to carry the country forward, the rank and file support him:

[Alvarado] Our party's rank and file, represented by delegates from various communities who continue to arrive, are demanding—and I wish take advantage of this opportunity to urge other members of our rank rank and file to join us—the resignation of the individuals who are responsible for an untimely resolution issued last week, because we have a president such as President Rodriguez who advocates peace and calm for this country and the construction of a new fatherland.

Ours is not a party demanding political positions; we are not demanding political space. We advocate a nationalist struggle; we are for nonintervention and the defense of our people, which goes beyond any personal interests. We will be here until the person or persons responsible for this resolution or communique resign. We also want the members of our party's political committee to resign. We will continue to support our government.

[Cordero] In other words, contrary to PALA leadership, you fully support the Rodriguez administration?

[Alvarado] That is correct; it has our full support. This is a peaceful action. We are willing to hold talks. We are waiting for PALA members to arrive. We are peacefully waiting for the resignation of our National Executive Council and Political Committee.

[Cordero] Besides the [words indistinct] of the PALA rank and file?

[Alvarado] Cocle and Los Santos Provinces and the neighborhoods of Juan Diaz and Rio Abajo are represented here. Others will join us, too.

[Cordero] Mr Alvarado, there has been much talk about the establishment of the government of Francisco Rodriguez. It has been said that PALA was not been taken into consideration. What is your opinion as a PALA rank and file representative?

[Alvarado] As I have already said in several interviews today, our party is demanding political positions. If the president and Commander [Noriega] believe that this is the best way to carry the country forward, we will support their decisions and actions. This is no time to fight over political positions. We need to defend our security and nationalism, which are in jeopardy. [end recording]

Government Begins Trial of 13 May Prisoners

PA1309043889 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The trial against Eduardo Sanchez Pena, Julio Cesar Adames, Jose Torres Meza, and Humberto Antonio Gutierrez—who were arrested on 13 May 1988 and charged with crimes against the state—began this morning at the Ninth Court. The defense was handled by Eliecer Perez and Carlos Torres, who asked that their defendants be acquitted because the testimonies presented by the public prosecutor's office show contradictions concerning circumstances of time, mode, and place. According to the penal code, the testimonies cannot be accepted as evidence.

Meanwhile, Jose Ramiro Fonseca, representing the public prosecutor's office, said that the evidence presented against the prisoners is enough to consider them guilty as charged, and asked that they be declared guilty.

[Begin Fonseca recording] Following the legal procedures and guarantees that the Constitution gives the accused, the Public Prosecutor's Office recommended that the prisoners be declared guilty as charged because their actions are within the parameters outlined by Article 301 of the Penal Code. This states that the manufacture of weapons with the intention of ousting a legally installed government in the Republic of Panama is punishable with a 15 to 20-year prison term.

The defense lawyers issued their statement, and the public prosecutor's office recommended that the prisoners be declared guilty as charged, based on the articles listed in the file. This proves once more that a penal process has been legally carried out and that the prisoners' legal and constitutional guarantees have not been violated. They testified before the appropriate officials, and now the judge in charge of the case must issue a ruling, thus completing the legal trial against the accused.

In our statement we emphasized that the prisoners testified before the appropriate officials. Therefore, the public prosecutor's office rejects the defense lawyers' thesis. However, the judge in charge of the case will issue a ruling based on the spontaneous confession signed by three of the five prisoners. He will decide whether or not they are guilty as charged. [end recording]

Depending on how grave the crime may be, the judge has between 10 and 30 days to issue a ruling. According to prosecutor Ramiro Fonseca, this ruling may be appealed. Only Julio Cesar Adames, Jose Torres Meza, and Humberto Antonio Gutierrez are currently under arrest. A Ninth Court source has said that Eduardo Sanchez Pena is free for health reasons.

Meanwhile, yesterday the opposition distributed a pamphlet that includes the names of the prisoners and describes them as political prisoners whose constitutional rights have been violated and who have not been allowed legal assistance.

In addition, the boards of directors of the Women's Christian Democratic Association, AFEDEC, and the Christian Democratic Youth, JDC, in Panama Province issued a resolution that includes a list of persons the opposition considers political prisoners. According to this resolution, the prisoners' constitutional rights have been violated, and they have been denied adequate legal counsel.

All this is untrue, as proved during the trial held this morning against Julio Cesar Adames, Jose Torres Meza, and Humberto Antonio Gutierrez. They were represented by their defense lawyers Eliecer Perez and Carlos Torres at all times. The trial was held with all the guarantees, public prosecutor Jose Ramiro Fonseca said, and the accused have every right to file an appeal to the judge's ruling if they consider it unjust, thus complying with what is stipulated in the Panamanian laws concerning these cases.

The situation proves once more how tendentious and disinformative the Christian Democratic committees are in their permanent campaign to oust legally installed authorities.

Columnist Criticizes U.S. Embassy Officials

PA1309200789 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Sep 89 p 7

["Hardline" column by Alberto Barrera: "Maisto's Blunders"]

[Text] Panama has maintained its calm and has not fallen for provocations in the face of constant aggression by the United States and has avoided at all times a physical confrontation with the U.S. Southern Command troops.

That patience, prudence, and high degree of professionalism exhibited by the Panama Defense Forces are tormenting the chief of the White House, George Bush. Regardless of threats and intimidation, Bush has not been able to cow our beloved military institution or the Panamanian people, which have united to fight for national liberation.

John Maisto and Arthur Davis designed the "NAMFREL" plan which brought about a coup d'etat in the Philippines and forced Ferdinand Marcos to leave. They then designed a similar plan for Panama, known as the "MODELO" plan. The plan was supported by Panamanian turncoats, but it failed when they tried to turn an entire people

against the Defense Forces chief, because they found a people who supported their armed institution and shouted patriotically: "Noriega, our friend: The people are with you," and "Not a step backward, commander."

An old saying points out that: "Every cloud has a silver lining," and this can be applied to the sinister plans of Maisto and his friends, which have given us the opportunity to present our case at international forums so that "Panama's truth" can be heard.

Former President Manuel Solis Palma before the United Nations; Romulo Escobar Bethancourt before the consultative meeting of OAS Foreign Ministers; Carlos Ozores Typaldos and General Manuel Antonio Noriega before the ninth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade—these resounding speeches have been delivered at the world level to point out all the injustices that Panama has endured for trying to defend its sovereignty, self-determination, and the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Panama has responded to Maisto's blunders and Bush's stubbornness with dignity and vivid patriotism at each international forum. Dignity and patriotism are our weapons.

ADOC Rejects New National Government

PA1309145689 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Document from the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADOC) in Panama—date not given]

[Text] **The Role of the Military in Panama's Democratization.**

The Dialogue:

The ADOC would accept the regime's offer to talk and seek a solution to the crisis provided that the talks include the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] and that all the topics that have represented an obstacle to the solution are discussed. This means that the issue of [General Manuel Antonio] Noriega's retirement and new relations between civilians and the military should be discussed and resolved.

Although Mr Francisco Rodriguez spoke in his inaugural speech as the designated provisional president about the regime's willingness to talk about these two topics, which represent an obstacle that precludes a solution, the new person in charge of the executive branch has remained silent about the entire issue.

The Crisis:

The crisis will worsen if there is less democracy, and the new coup d'etat carried out on 1 September is a step toward less democracy because Panama has now violated the Constitution and has disavowed the Panamanian people's will—as stated on 7 May. A step has been taken to worsen the crisis in that a step has been taken toward less democracy.

Noriega Weakens:

There are those who think that Noriega remains firmly in control despite the opposition's strategy and despite international isolation. However, the truth is that Noriega is not so firmly in control. The opposition has achieved two important goals that have weakened the Noriega dictatorship. First, the Noriega regime's national and international image has changed. Now everyone in Panama and the world recognize Noriega for what he is—a repressive and corrupt dictator. Second, the opposition has managed to isolate the dictatorship locally and at the international level. A regime like this—discredited and isolated—is not a strong regime.

The Military Has the Last Word:

The opposition now faces the most difficult task—reach the regime's central nucleus, meaning the support still given by the FDP. However, the regime will crumble internally, and that is when it will be possible to carry out serious negotiation that guarantees a peaceful turnover—without vengeance—from dictatorship to democracy.

Signs of that internal crumbling were evident in March 1988 and May 1989, when approximately 100 officials protagonized a coup against Noriega, when thousands of FDP members voted for the opposition—openly rejecting their commander in chief. The military is also aware of the disaster that Noriega continuing in power would represent, but they are also subject to surveillance and intimidation. Nevertheless, the time will come when their patriotism, concern for their institution, and love for their homeland will be stronger than the regime of terror to which Noriega subjects them.

The Opposition is United and Ready:

The opposition will not remain idle and wait for this and other events to occur, or for the Noriega dictatorship to end. The opposition has been waging a nonviolent political struggle for several years; and the struggle will be stepped up as allowed by the circumstances.

The most successful, strong, and struggling alliance in our republican life has been achieved, and the ADOC has a team of leaders who have been forged in the struggle—and who remain in contact on a daily basis to decide on the specific actions that will be carried out every day as allowed by the circumstances.

Despite the regime's flirtations and offers to share half of the government, the ADOC and all the opposition sectors reject any offer to cooperate with the Noriega regime's seventh facade administration. September 1 was a sad day for the Panamanian people, because it

should have been the first day of Panamanian democracy, if the people's will—overwhelmingly stated on 7 May—had been respected. Instead, another month of Noriega's dictatorship began on that day.

However, it was also a day of reflection for the Panamanians, whose leaders have reasserted their unwavering intention to not only continue their struggle against the dictatorship, but also to increase it by applying more sophisticated techniques of a nonviolent political struggle. When people refuse to cooperate, refuse to help, and insist on a disobedient and challenging attitude, they are denying their adversary the basic human support and cooperation that any government or hierarchy requires. If enough people do this for a sufficiently long time, the government will lose power. That is the basic political guideline in a nonviolent struggle.

Civic Crusade Rejects Government, 'Tyranny'

PA1309043989 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Communique issued by the National Civic Crusade in Panama—date not given]

[Text] Given the latest coup d'etat by the Noriega tyranny, which once more is flouting the self-determination of the Panamanian people, who clearly chose the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADOC] by an overwhelming majority to rule the destiny of the republic beginning on 1 September, the CCN [National Civic Crusade] wishes to firmly state its position before the homeland and history:

1. The CCN rejects the Noriega tyranny's new form of government because it is illegal and immoral.

2. The CCN's struggle is based on the loftiest principles of justice, liberty, and democracy, and no sinecures, bureaucratic political positions, or economic offers will make us abandon the struggle for the very survival of our homeland.

3. The Noriega tyranny's insistence on installing an unconstitutional and illegal pseudogovernment structure has only managed to worsen the worst social, political, and economic crisis in the history of our Republic.

4. The CCN reiterates its firm decision to continue struggling, regardless of the cost, until the Noriega tyranny is ousted and our homeland lives under a clear sky of true patriotism where peace, justice, liberty, and democracy represent the norms that guide our destiny.

5. We urge our fellow citizens to completely reject this new imposition of the tyranny. This and the international community's rejection will bring about an end to the current regime in a short time.

Chamber of Commerce Condemns Government

PA1409004989 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Sep 89 p B-6

["Communique" issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture on 5 September in Panama City]

[Text] At a Board of Directors meeting held on 5 September 1989, the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture reiterated to its members and to the people in general that in the face of the regime's de facto appointment of a new provisional government on 1 September, it will continue struggling so that constitutional order and citizens' freedoms are respected in our country.

For this to occur, it is necessary that the peoples' will, as expressed on 7 May, be recognized; that human rights be respected; that exiles be allowed to return; that citizens who remain unjustly under arrest be immediately released; and that the rights of freedom of speech, meeting, and association be respected.

To attain the aforementioned objectives, democracy, justice, and liberty must reign in Panama. These are principles for which the country's great majority cry out. [Signed] Alfredo Maduro, Board of Directors

'Liberators' Call for Strike on Columbus Day

PA1209184789 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Open letter from The Liberators (Los Libertadores) to the Panamanian and Latin American people; date and place of issuance not given]

[Text] Panamanians in the fatherland and in exile, Latin American brothers, Panama, Latin America:

Dear Panamanian and Latin American brothers: We have seen with sadness how General Noriega has frustrated the Panamanian people's will to achieve genuine democracy.

The backing that much of the democratic world, especially the Latin American democracies, has given the Panamanian people obligates us to react to the Panamanian narcodictatorship.

We know we have the backing of democratic countries, whose future is also at stake because what is happening in Panama could happen in any democracy, especially in Latin America.

This is the moment for a peaceful struggle, without arms, without any spilling of blood. Let us go on strike on 12 October, Columbus Day. Let us go on an indefinite strike on that beautiful day until the dictatorship falls.

To private enterprise and state employees and to students we say: Just a bit more, one last push. We are almost there. Let us do it for the honor of our children

and our fatherland; let us do it ourselves; let us prevent a foreign intervention. If there is an intervention, sooner or later we will have to pay for it.

Let us show the world we can do it. Let us prove that in Panama, contrary to what has happened in other nations that have endured bloodbaths, we can succeed without killing our soldiers, many of whom are our brothers, sons, fathers, or friends.

Let us participate in a bloodless struggle to achieve victory, our victory, a Panamanian victory.

We call on our Latin American brothers to support us. All they have to do is say that they support the Panamanian people in their just struggle. This is the weapon we want from them: their public support, the support of the democratic governments of Latin America and the world. That would not be an intervention.

The liberator [Simon Bolivar] did it during the armed struggle. He supported Panama's total liberation. This is what we want. We will always find support in Bolivar's ideals. Everything for liberty.

To the Panamanian enterprises we say: Do not fear reprisals, besides, what kind of a future could you have under Noriega and his drug-trafficking mafia? You are enduring the consequences of being under a government of rogues. Enough! Let us struggle. The future will be much better without Noriega.

To foreign enterprises we say: Do you think that you will do better under Noriega? When? Today, tomorrow? You came to our land to work and to make money, but you also came to create employment and to share success with the Panamanians. Your investments cannot be destroyed by a single man, and you must not fail because of a dictator. If you do not act now, soon you will have to close shop and leave, and we good Panamanians do not want you to leave.

Let us all strike for a better Panama, for a Panama in favor of your investments and success because this means also well-being for Panamanian employees, as brothers who work and live in the same land.

To the Civic Crusade and the political parties we say: Get organized and let us go on an indefinite Hispanic strike on 12 October, until the dictator and his government fall and are replaced by the people who won the 7 May elections.

Our organization is not seeking any honor. This must be everybody's idea. Let the Panamanian flag wave so that it reaches the sky as a banner for a free and democratic fatherland. Let us all support the struggle for liberation. Let us support the Hispanic strike. One more sacrifice, a last one, a Panamanian sacrifice with Latin American support. Let us do it on that beautiful Hispanic day.

Let us not pay taxes, and let us begin a state of civil disobedience. Let us carry out a final strike. It is now or never. Everything for a better and democratic Panama.
Respectfully yours,
The Liberators

Second FDP Contingent Leaves for Namibia

PA1209220889 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] On the eve of its trip to the Republic of Namibia, the second Panamanian contingent commanded by Panamanian Lieutenant Colonel Gerardo Garcia and consisting of three Panama Defense Forces [FDP] majors and 16 captains was greeted by Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez and Vice President Carlos Ozores. FDP General Staff members also participated in the ceremony. The second contingent will support the UN contingent of military observers in Namibia.

During the ceremony, President Rodriguez said: We are providing proof of what Panama is. We have human resources through which we can contribute to the world's well-being.

Lt Col Aquilino Sieiro, chief of the first Panamanian contingent, presented a report on his contingent's mission. The second Panamanian contingent left for Namibia last night.

Argentina

Senator Gass on Falklands Negotiations

PY1409025889 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2157 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA)—Radical Senator Adolfo Gass said today that "the British are not interested in debating the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands; they are only interested in trade relations, fishing, and in resuming British Airways [two preceding words in English] flights to Buenos Aires."

Gass, who is the deputy chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he has "no reason to be optimistic," after having participated last week in the 100th meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in London, where he and the Argentine delegation met with UK parliamentarians.

In an interview with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Gass maintained that "in a joint meeting I expressed my concern about the question of sovereignty over the islands and about the excessive military presence that has been ordered by the British Government, but they did not answer." He added that "they are only interested in resuming British Airways flights to Buenos Aires and in recovering the Latin American market that they lost in 1982," as a consequence of the armed conflict.

Referring to the military fortress on the islands, Gass said: "That base is not for the defense against a possible Argentine attack, something that has been flatly denied by Alfonsin and Menem. It is there to serve the ends of NATO, with the danger of involving us in the East-West conflict."

Gass argued with Peronist Senator Eduardo Menem, who placed little importance on the UN resolutions on the Malvinas problem [words indistinct] "If there is a possibility of serious and useful negotiations between the two countries, then it is through the international support that we have obtained in the United Nations."

"Without that effort, which has been made since 1984," he added, "it would have been impossible to think about a meeting such as the one between Gonzalez del Solar and Tickell in New York and the upcoming meeting in Madrid."

When he was asked about the Foreign Ministry's position of putting the question of sovereignty under an umbrella, Gass stressed that "this puts us in a less favorable position than before the armed conflict, because we now have to discuss the lifting of the exclusion zone, a point that was not included in the agenda that was signed in New York."

The Radical senator finally indicated that "we must continue to demand sovereignty over the islands, because it is in their interest that we do not do so."

President Menem Decrees Telecom Privatization

PY1309203789 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0026 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem today signed a decree establishing the program for privatizing ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise]. The tender bidding will be held on 28 June 1990 when successful bidders will be granted a license to operate for a few years.

Menem signed the decree during a ceremony held at the White Room of Government House. The ceremony was attended by Communications Secretary Raul Otero, Communications Deputy Secretary Julio Guillan, and ENTEL trustee Maria Julia Alsogaray. [passage omitted]

The decree establishes that the bids must be submitted before 30 November 1989 to the PEN [National Executive Branch]. The PEN will approve the successful bids before 31 December 1989 and confirm them before the 28 June 1990 deadline.

The tender bidding for the privatization of the basic telephone services in urban networks will be divided into three areas to be defined in the bidding documents. The tender biddings will be for each area of the country, and companies may bid for one or more areas. Chosen companies can be given a license to operate in one, two or all areas.

Licenses will be given, on an exclusive basis, for a 5-year period. After this period the partial or total concession for the basic telephone services will be granted "in a competitive open market basis, without a time limit, in conditions similar to those granted to the original bidders."

The operators of the concession will have to put up at least 51 percent of the company capital: 10 percent will come from the ENTEL employees who stay on with the new company; 5 percent will come from the cooperatives, and the rest will be supplied by independent enterpreneurs.

In the bidding documents, the method for figuring telephone bills will have to be "fair, though sufficient to pay for an effective administration and to produce reasonable profit." The fairness of these bills will be checked by the organization appointed by the government to supervise ENTEL's operation.

The decree states that, at the time of approving the bids, the PEN will decide who will pay the pensions of ENTEL's retired employees. The decree also establishes that the chosen companies will have to respect the collective labor contracts effective at the time of the privatization.

The supply of equipment and special services, such as the information service, the data processing service, the mobile telephone service, and any other service not considered basic in the tender bidding documents, will

be offered on the open market on a competition basis, without exclusivity and without geographic restrictions.

Former Defense Minister Lopez Passes Away

PY1409034689 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA)—Former President Raul Alfonsin is attending the wake of his former presidential secretary and former defense minister, German Lopez, at the headquarters of the UCR [Radical Civic Union] National Committee.

Alfonsin arrived in the building, located on Alsina and Entre Rios Streets, at 1730 and, after briefly talking with journalists, went to the room where the remains of German Lopez lie in state.

The former President said: "I have lost a friend, a brother, and a fighter for democracy, with whom I worked for many years, since 1958."

Bomb Damages Lawyers Office; No Injuries

PY1309174089 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2040 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA)—A powerful bomb went off early this morning and partially destroyed a lawyers office in downtown Buenos Aires only a few meters from the Obelisk.

The attack took place at the office of lawyers Fermoselle and Sartorio, on the fifth floor of 1,173 Corrientes Avenue.

The attackers allegedly entered the building early this morning—probably at 0230—by forcing the entrance door with a metal bar.

Upon reaching the fifth floor, the attackers broke into the lawyers' office and placed the bomb.

Police sources have denied any political implications for the attack, noting that the lawyers work on criminal and economic cases.

Personnel from the Third Federal Police Station searched the office and will be investigating the attack.

Feasibility Study Done on Nuclear Waste Dump

PY1209040889 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Manuel Mondino, chairman of the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CENA], has disclosed that a feasibility study is under way for the construction of a nuclear waste dump near Gastre in Chubut Province, but added that it will only be used to store Argentine nuclear waste.

Moreover, he noted that for the time being the possibility is only being studied and will have to be approved by the national authorities. Mondino added that the CENA is only anticipating the needs that will come with the use of Argentine nuclear fuel.

Bolivia

Armed Forces Chief: U.S. Troops 'Not Necessary'

PY1209144289 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] General Jorge Moreira, the new Armed Forces commander in chief, yesterday said that he is opposed to sending U.S. troops to Bolivia to fight drug trafficking.

Gen Moreira, who replaced Edwin Peredo, stressed: "I don't believe it is necessary, it is not necessary." Edwin Peredo voiced the same opinion some weeks ago.

Born in Cochabamba, the 50-year-old Moreira said that for the time being it is not necessary for the Bolivian Armed Forces to engage in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Moreira added: "I believe that the restructuring of antidrug organizations announced by the Bolivian Government will improve actions in this area and will be sufficient."

"For the time being I see no reason for the Armed Forces to become directly engaged in the struggle against drug trafficking," Moreira said, adding that this activity is "an abominable crime that affects the entire world."

He believes that all institutions should become aware of the situation in order to fight drug trafficking, which affects not only Bolivia but the international community as well.

He said that the United States has responded to this concern by proposing the "Bennett" antidrug plan.

The plan proposes sending U.S. troops to aid in the antidrug struggle and to help eliminate coca plantations in coca-producing countries like Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

Moreira said that for the rest of the year, his office will be dedicated to designing the organizational charters of the Armed Forces and of the Corporation of Military Security [COSSMIL], and to solving the COSSMIL problem.

He added that the Armed Forces will support the government's decision on the drug trafficking issue and on the Bennett plan, which was released a few hours ago.

Defense Minister [Hector Ormachea] has said that the opinion he expressed a few days ago—that the presence of foreign troops in any country is unneccessary—is still valid.

"Our criterion, from a general viewpoint, is that we do not need any other troops for the antidrug struggle. Bolivians have the capacity to fight drug trafficking and any other problems that may appear," the minister said.

The minister added: "We need weapons, supplies, communications equipment, and other types of technical equipment. But as far as human resources are concerned, I believe we can fight drug trafficking by ourselves; I don't think we need reinforcements."

Government 'To Restructure' Antidrug Agencies

PY1309134989 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Department, in a meeting that continued until late last night, has decided to restructure the organizations in charge of controlling drug trafficking.

The meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde. Accoridng to reports, one of the first decisions was to create a technical commission that will report back to the council in 7 days with proposals for the reorganization of all drug-related organizations.

The Interior Ministry proposed the creation of a permanent council for the coordination of operations and a national executive directorate. Details on this proposal, however, were not made available.

It has been reported that the government is trying to create a more efficient drug control department and to implement a better coca plantation reduction program and a more effective drug consumption prevention program.

The Interior Ministry's drug control council will revise all its programs to give highest priority to controlling drug trafficking and reducing coca plantations. [Words indistinct] said that resources have not been properly used and that a reorganization is necessary to deal with the new situation.

Andean 'Summit' on Drugs Approved

PY1309210689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (EFE)—The Bolivian Government has said that the "summit" of Andean countries to be held in Bolivia to study the U.S. plan to fight drug trafficking in the region will be "very useful."

The presidents of the three Andean countries that still suffer from the drug trafficking problem—Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru—will attend that summit conference at the beginning of next year.

Official sources have reported in Lima that Peruvian President Alan Garcia has proposed the "summit" to study the so-called "Bennett" plan and to try to find a common strategy to confront the drug cartels.

The U.S. Executive Branch has offered those three Andean nations, the main producers of coca in the world, military assistance and $2 billion in economic aid between 1990 and 1995. It has also promised to begin actions to control drug consumption in the country.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde has stated that "the three countries of the region could benefit from a thorough analysis of the antidrug struggle, to see whether the economic cooperation offered by the United States is sufficient to stop the spread of drug trfficking and the production of coca."

In remarks made today to the press, the Bolivian foreign minister stated that "drug trafficking is a problem that must be faced both by the consumers and by the producers of cocaine and other drugs."

According to Iturralde, the Andean countries are trying to find a solution to the drug trafficking problem that will commit all the international community, because demand is a factor that leads to increasing production of cocaine.

The Bolivian Council for the Struggle Against Drugs (Conalid), which is still studying the "Bennett" plan, has adopted a "preliminary" stand in which it stresses the U.S. political will to control the drug consumption and the principle of shared responsibility.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian Government has expressed its disagreement with sending U.S. troops to support the struggle against drug trafficking and with the small amount of economic resources earmarked for Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia in the "Bennett" Plan.

Bolivian Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco has stated that the struggle against drug trafficking and the control of coca and its replacement by other crops will be supported by the government "with the same level of priority."

The Bolivian Executive Branch yesterday approved the reorganization of the antidrug agencies, by creating a new technical commission in charge of approving the rules for a new executive council and operations, and a national board that will coordinate the initiatives to prohibit and replace the coca crops and to prevent drug consumption.

Documents Kept in 'Safe Place'

PY1209140889 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Sep 89 p 6

[Excerpt] Humberto Palacios, head of the Special Antinarcotics Force, has confirmed that the files, dossiers, and other documents on the antidrug fight and on drug traffickers that have been collected throughout the years have been filed in a safe place under the command's responsibility.

The head of this special command said: "For security and control reasons, all the documents on drug trafficking have been placed under the responsibility of the Special Antinarcotics Force's intelligence department and that of other districts."

Palacios added: "I may have taken a little too long to report on these documents to the minister, but we were waiting until the minister was less busy." [passage omitted]

Official on Willingness To Fight

PY1309152989 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Sep 89 p 7

[Excerpts] Government authorities have reported that the police have decided to intensify actions against drug trafficking and that they are preparing other operations to arrest "top drug traffickers" operating in Bolivia.

Social Defense Under Secretary Gonzalo Torrico has said that the arrest of Jose Ali Parada, one of the most important drug traffickers in Bolivia, is not an isolated case. [passage omitted]

Between 25 and 31 August, the Antinarcotics Forces headed by Brigadier General Humberto Palacios, retired, conducted more than 21 operations in Santa Cruz, La Paz, and Cochabamba in which they confiscated 173 kg of cocaine, arrested 22 drug traffickers, and uncovered 52 cocaine factories. Palacios also reported that they destroyed 2,304 kg of lime that was to be used to process 814 kg of cocaine base. [passage omitted]

Torrico said: "We need international support to face this very difficult task." He added that the Bolivian Government is now in a position to provide "undeniable evidence" of its antidrug struggle.

Torrico stressed that recent Antinarcotic Force operations are indicative of the "political willingness" to face drug trafficking and cocaine processing.

Further proof of this willingness is the institutional reorganization aimed at improving antidrug actions, Torrico added.

Paz Thanks Nonaligned Countries for Support

PY1309221189 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] In a message to the Belgrade summit, Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora thanked the chiefs of state of the Nonaligned Movement for their "comprehensive, continuous, and loyal support to the Bolivian landlocked problem."

The message was read at the plenary session by Bolivian Ambassador to Geneva Raul Espana Smith. It states that the basic principles that have prompted the creation of the Nonaligned Movement are still in full effect.

The Bolivian president excused himself for not attending the conference, and stated that his absence was due to the fact that "only a few days after assuming the Presidency it was impossible for me to attend the meeting, although I realy wanted to attend."

Ambassador Espana Smith has stated, however, that Bolivia fully supports the actions intended to update the movement "with respect to the principles, but with no ideological fanaticism."

"The repressive actions being carried out against drug trafficking in countries where the drug is produced, like the recent and vigorous example in Colombia, must be supported by the rich countries by cooperating with preventive programs and by making efforts to eliminate the demand," the ambassador said. He added that "the price of the struggle sgainst drug trafficking cannot be paid only by countries where the drug is produced."

The final document approved by the chiefs of state of those nations reaffirms their total solidarity and support to the just and legitimate Bolivian demand for a direct and useful corridor to the Pacific Ocean, with full sovereignty over that corridor.

Congress Authorizes Paz Zamora To Go to UN

PY1409032889 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] During its ordinary session this afternoon the National Congress authorized President Jaime Paz Zamora to travel to New York City on 25 September, where he will participate in the UN General Assembly. [passage omitted]

Paz Zamora Appeals to Workers Not To Strike

PY1309184089 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Sep 89 p 3

[Excerpts] President Paz Zamora has invited workers, particularly mine workers, to talk with him before taking any mistaken steps in trying to pressure the government to fulfill commitments that were made by previous administrations.

Paz Zamora said this yesterday on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). During the celebration, Paz Zamora reiterated his desire to serve the country and all its people.

President Paz Zamora received numerous MIR leaders and followers who came to celebrate the occasion at the Government Palace. The festive climate reached its climax at noon when Paz and Oscar Eid Franco talked to the crowd. [passage omitted]

The president applealed to all workers leaders to think before deciding on a strike or other similar measures that disturb the peace of the nation, particularly because his is a new government that will not behave like past administrations.

Referring to the strike in Huanuni in demand of the fulfillment of commitments made by the previous administration, Paz Zamora said: "How can they be so irresponsible! They should at least talk to the president!

The president said he was making this appeal to all Bolivian workers to prevent them from making the same old mistakes, or from being enticed and committed to action "by some labor leaders, who view our national situation without participating in it. [quotation marks as published] [passage omitted]

President Installs New Military Leadership

PY1309212189 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] President Jaime Paz Zamora yesterday installed the new Military High Command. In doing so he took a step, which, according to official sources, reflects the head of state's purpose of governing with military authorities who are of "his absolute confidence."

The change of the military leadership, a change that had already been announced by Defense Ministry officials, took place 4 months ahead of schedule to allow the replaced military commanders to pass into the active reserve service as established by the military regulations.

The new military hierarchy is comprised as follows: The new Armed Forces commander is chief is Division General Jorge Moreira Rojas; the Armed Forces joint chief of staff is Air Force Division General Victor Hugo Balderrama Casanovas; the Army commander in chief is Division General Rolando Espinoza Loza; the Air Force commander in chief is Air Force Division General German Callejas Fuentes; and the Navy commander in chief is Vice Admiral Anibal Gutierrez Chavez.

Four days ago, Defense Minister Hector Ormachea announced that the president wants to reorganize the Military High Command before approving, in late 1989, the order of assignments of the Armed Forces.

During a ceremony at the "hall" [preceding word in English] of the Government Palace, Paz Zamora told the new military leaders that "I want to remind you that, through your captain general, that the Bolivian people are placing their security and the defense of their interests in the hands of the Military High Command and the Armed Forces as a whole."

The head of state thanked the outgoing military authorities.

Modernization

In his speech, the new Armed Forces commander in chief, Jorge Moreira, said that the Armed Forces will endeavor to modernize themselves within the context of the new government.

The modernization of the state is a task that involves all Bolivians and "is part of an aggressive effort that will be strengthened by the support of all citizens," Moreira said.

Moreira ratified the Armed Forces' commitment to preserve national sovereignty, development, and the people's well-being. "We will defend our national heritage, in all its magnificence, within the paramount objective of strengthening and enhancing the democratic process," he said.

Regarding the specific tasks of reorganizing the Armed Forces, Moreira pointed out that the Armed Forces will "strive hard to achieve top professionalism, involving constant training, updating of systems, stable and disciplined behavior, and with a morality that will gain the esteem and respect of the citizenry."

The Armed Forces will also endeavor to improve their production in all their fields of activity, and will seek more opportunities to contribute to the national development.

The confidence that President Paz has demonstrated to the new military leadership "undoubtedly ensures the continuity of the hierarchical structure" within the institutional framework, Moreira said.

Cochabamba Peasants Denounce Road Bombings

PY1309184789 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Sep 89 p 1, section 2

[Text] Cochabamba, 6 Sep—Mobile Units for Rural Areas [UMOPAR] troops and DEA officials "have bombed" roads in the "Villa 14 September" sector, in the tropical area of the Cochabamba Department. During the bombing some peasants were believed to have been injured.

Leaders from the Special Federation of Peasant Workers from the Tropics (FETCTC) [Federacion Especial de Trabajadores Campesinos del Tropico] and the Departmental Workers Federation (COD) have condemned the incident. They have confirmed that UMOPAR forces have already destroyed roads in the "San Julian" and "San Gabriel" areas.

FETCTC Leader Nestor Bravo has reported that armored helicopters and UMOPAR and DEA officials "have once again attacked coca-producing peasants and their lands, creating unrest since this may cause new incidents."

Bravo said he does not know how many peasants were injured or what is their condition. He reported that a commission comprising members of the FETCTC, the permanent Human Rights Commission, the COD, and the press will travel to the area to investigate the incident.

Bravo criticized the attacks on peasants, violence against women, and the violation of union leaders' rights. He added: "These harassments must stop. We have called for dialogue. We have requested the replacement of coca farms, but we cannot tolerate attacks of this nature. If they (UMOPAR and the DEA) believe these roads are used by drug traffickers as landing strips, they can block them with iron bars. They cannot destroy what we have built with great sacrifice."

He said the self-defense committees have been mobilized but local leaders have requested the peasants not to take any action, seeking to avoid any unrest among the peasants and the Bolivian people.

COD Executive Secretary Edilberto Arispe has said that according to available information, several houses were affected by the explosions. He also criticized the "violence and harassment" employed by the police and the "foreigners who are violating our sovereignty."

Rural Leader on Reduction in Cocaine Production

PY1309181489 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Sep 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Chimore, Cochabamba, 2 Sep (PRESENCIA)—Mobile Unit for Rural Areas (UMOPAR) Commander Colonel Juan Soliz Brigues has told PRESENCIA that investigations have revealed that no irregular groups are operating in this tropical zone.

He said: "There are no irregular groups. If they were there our forces would have already clashed with them. Our forces patrol the area 24 hours a day. Before entrusting a mission to our forces, we plan our work, we check everything and, above all, we gather intelligence."

Soliz Brigues voiced concern over the fact that some people have arms and explosives. They claim that the explosive are for hunting, for uprooting trees, and for other activities that are being investigated.

He reported that 157 dynamite sticks, fuses, and detonators were seized from Cristina Vera. "We are concerned about the possession of explosives that are exclusively used for mining. We are investigating the issue," he said.

Col Soliz added that cocaine production and trafficking has decreased in Chapare for several reasons, like the celebrations for the Virgin of Urkupina, the low price of coca, and especially, the control measures that prevent the arrival of the "precursors," or chemicals, used for cocaine processing.

"There has been no increase, in fact there has been a decrease. Almost everyone, settlers, coca stompers, and those who process the drug have left these towns. There has been a remarkable decrease because the price of coca leaves and cocaine base have decreased considerably," Col Soliz noted. It has been reported that the price of 50-pound coca leaf sack has dropped from 160 to 100 bolivars. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Rocket Launching Base Prepared in Alcantara

PY1409015089 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Sep 89 p 15

[By Jose Eustaquio de Freitas]

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos—Within 2 and ½ years, Brazil will have a sophisticated rocket launching base that will be among the world's best in terma of location. Being very close to the Equator, it will allow substantial fuel savings. This Rocket Launching Center [Centro de Lancamento de Foguetes] is currently under construction on a peninsula in Maranhao State, north of the historic city of Alcantara.

Work at the Rocket Launching Center has been slowed by a lack of funds and by a 55-percent cut in the budget of the Complete Brazilian Space Mission [Missao Especial Completa Brasileira], but in January 1990 President Jose Sarney will dedicate the facilities that have already been completed—one-third of the total program scheduled—by launching a Sonda III rocket. Despite the budget cuts, the schedule, which calls for work to be completed and the center to be ready for testing by December 1991, has been maintained.

The launching of small rockets, such as the Sonda II and Sonda III, has been planned for the first half of 1990 as part of the testing program. The tests also include the launching of the 11-meter-long Sonda IV rocket—the largest rocket ever built in the country. Sonda IV equipment is going through its final tests and trials.

According to the documents prepared by the Aeronautics Ministry, the Rocket Launching Center of Alcantara will not be just a base for rockets. The idea is to create there a sort of alternative spaceport [espacoporto] for U.S. and European space shuttles. The base will also be integrated into a system of international space cooperation, helping to track rockets, satellites, spaceships, and space probes launched by other countries.

The principal mission of the base will be to launch the first four Brazilian-made satellites: two for collecting meteorogical data, and two for remote sensoring. Those satellites are under construction at the Institute for Space Research [Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais]. They will be launched to an 800-km orbit beginning in 1992.

Brazil has a launching base next to the Air Base in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, where more than 300 launches have been made since 15 December 1965. No rockets bigger than the Sonda IV can be launched at this base, because the Natal urban area has dangerously encroached on the base facilities, which therefore no longer meet international safety requirements. Since very large investments would be necessary to handle bigger rockets there, the Brazilian Space Activities Commission decided to build the Alcantara base, which is located on a 400-square-kilometer tract. All the people residing near this area have been moved to distant villages built by the Air Force.

The chosen site is appropriate for placing satellites in polar or equatorial orbits, without hurting the environment, with less interference from adverse weather conditions, and with a large degree of safety. Being close to the equator, the base will allow a large savings in fuel, since the earth's rotation imparts additional launching

speed, so that larger satellites can be placed in orbit with less energy consumption than would be required at bases further from the equator.

In Alcantara, buildings for rockets preparation, assembling, and fueling are under construction, as well as buildings for final satellite preparation, control and tracking centers, logistical support, and personnel lodging. Part of the required equipment, such as antennas and radars with a range of over 5,000 km, have already been bought and should be in place by mid-1990.

Embraer, French Company To Refit Aircraft

PY1409002289 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Sep 89 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo—The old anti-submarine planes of the only Brazilian aircraft carrier, "Minas Gerais," will be entirely reequipped by the French-Brazilian consortium of Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and Thomson CFS [expansion unknown]. The project will cost $80 million (239.8 million new cruzados). The fighter planes to be requipped are the P-16 trackers that came to Brazil with the carrier at the end of the 1950's.

According to Embraer experts, the fighters will be revamped with the techniques used by Thomson, which produces radar and sophisticated equipment for flight control. Embraer, Thomson, and the Navy minister are currently studying the deadlines for remodeling the nearly 50 P-16's.

The consortium of the two companies may be the first of a series of joint ventures. It can also help Embraer win a tender bidding in France for the supply of Tucano training planes to the French Air Force.

Government Selects Sites for Nuclear Waste Dump

PY1409005989 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The National Commission for Nuclear Energy has listed 18 sites which can be transformed into long-term nuclear waste dumps, seeking to solve the problem facing the state of Goias where radioactive waste has been kept in a temporary waste dump for the last 2 years.

Jose Reis, press secretary of (?ACNEI [expansion unknown]) in Rio de Janeiro, has said that the selection of the sites is a political problem and that the technical problem has already been resolved. [passage omitted]

Newspaper, Television Channel Owner Dies

PY1409011189 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Sep 89 p A-5

[Text] Porto Alegre—Rio Grande do Sul journalist Breno Caldas, 79, died yesterday at the Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul State) Heart Institute, where had been hospitalized for 30 days. Caldas was the owner of the Caldas Junior enterprise, which comprised the dailies CORREIO DO POVO, FOLHA DA TARDE, FOLHA ESPORTIVA, FOLHA DA MANHA, also the Guaiba radio station, and the Guaiba television station.

Caldas was installed as the CORREIO DO POVO director in 1935, when his father, Francisco Caldas Junior, died. Some of Breno Caldas' newspapers had closed during the last few years for financial reasons.

Chile

Diplomatic Relations With Panama To Continue

PY1309133589 Santiago EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Sep 89 p C-5

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz reported on 4 September that Chile will maintain diplomatic relations with Panama.

Having been consulted by the new Panamanian Government headed by former Comptroller General Francisco Rodriguez, Errazuriz said: "The Chilean Government maintains relations with states. We maintain relations with Panama."

Errazuriz reported that General Hernan Saldes, retired, Chile's ambassador to Panama, was in Santiago over the holiday and that they had met to analyze the Panamanian situation.

Errazuriz said that the Panamanian cabinet has not yet been installed "and we should wait for the decisions that Panama still has to make."

Errazuriz added that he and Saldes analyzed the installation of the new Panamanian Government and the current situation in that country.

Soviet Commercial Mission To Visit Santiago

PY1309205489 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Nikolay Zinovyev, general director [as published] of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is in Chile to prepare for a Soviet business mission's visit to this country at the end of October.

The Soviet leader will meet with Daniel Platovsky, chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce, to analyze the details of the visit, which will take place at the same time as the 1989 Santiago International Fair, FISA '89.

It should be noted that Zinovyev is the first Soviet citizen to obtain an official visa from the Chilean Government since September 1973. Zinovyev's visit is part of the Chilean Chamber of Commerce's strategy to obtain new markets in East bloc countries.

In July 1988, a group of Chilean commercial representatives and leaders of the Export Association toured the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, where

they signed cooperation agreements and letters of intent to increase the bilateral exchange.

MIR Members Attack Deputy's Campaign Office

PY1309171689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Individuals who identified themselves as members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, have attacked the San Luis headquarters of Maria Angelica [last name indistinct], who is running for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. The attackers put up posters of opposition coalition candidates, cut the telephone cable, and destroyed a large part of the office roof. The neighbors urged the attackers to leave, preventing further damage. The candidate for deputy reported to the office and observed the damage. She called for her electoral opponents in the 24th District to ask their followers to avoid this type of violent action.

Two Ultrarightist Groups Claim Neghme Murder

PY1309161989 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO in Spanish 6 Sep 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Two ultrarightist groups, one of them previously unknown, have claimed responsibility for the murder of Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) leader Jecar Neghme, who was riddled with bullets in Santiago on 4 September.

Two individuals, one identifying himself as a member of the 11 September Front [Frente 11 de Septiembre] and the other as a member of the Black Shirts Commando [Comando Camisas Negras], have called Radio Cooperativa and other mass media to claim responsibility for Neghme's murder.

The unidentified spokesman for the 11 September Front said: "We claim complete responsibility for this murder. If they want more war they will get it, and we will continue to murder leftist leaders."

Referring to the murders of several policemen over the past few months, the spokesman said: "We are avenging the policemen, those who have been killed—especially the Carabineros officers."

The spokesman for the Black Shirts Commando, a previously unheard-of group, told Radio Cooperativa: "We claim responsibility for Jecar Neghme's murder." [passage omitted]

Santiago Carabineros Seize Weapons, Drugs

PY1309163989 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Sep 89 p C-7

[Text] Early on the morning of 2 September Carabineros patrolmen arrested three adults and two minors who were in a car carrying an automatic rifle, two handguns, and several knives.

The five people were in a car bearing license plate EL-4682. They were arrested in La Cisterna District during a routine police control.

According to the Carabineros the group included three men, a 16-year-old boy, and a 15-year-old girl. They were drunk and showed obvious signs of having taken drugs.

Inside the car, the police found a 7.62-mm FAL rifle without a serial number, a revolver witholut a trademark, a 6.35-mm Tanke pistol, two knives, and a package of marijuana.

It was then learned that the driver carried a forged driver's license and that the group reportedly participated in several armed robberies in the past few hours.

Carabineros are investigating the activities of the detainees, who are being held at the 10th Police Station.

Modernization of Air Force Planes Announced

PY1309200189 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 2 Sep 89 p 6

[By Maria Eugenia Vargas]

[Excerpt] Antofagasta—Chilean Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei Aubel said here on 1 September that no one told him anything about the possible privatization of the state bank.

He also announced that about $150 million will be invested in modernizing the planes of Air Force Group 7, which is headquartered in Antofagasta.

Matthei came to attend the commemoration of the 42d anniversary of the Group, of which he was once the commander.

Concerning the modernization of planes, which was previously reported by Group 7 Commander Danilo Catalan Farias, Matthei said that the planes of the Group are 15 years old and that they are obsolete compared to the planes of neighboring countries.

In view of this situation, the High Command has decided to modernize the planes, Matthei noted.

He said that a Mirage 2000, which is used by some neighboring countries, costs approximately $35 million.

Bearing this in mind, the Air Force military industries will update the existing F-5's to improve their combat capacity.

Matthei explained that Chile will thus save at least $600 million, and that local industry will invest $150 million and will give jobs to Chilean professionals. [passage omitted]

National Party Vice President Leaves Party

PY1409031689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] National Party (PN) Vice President Gaston Ureta has announced that, based on Article 19 of the Political Parties Law, he informed the Electoral Service of his intention to give up his membership and his position in the party. Ureta said he decided to do so because of the confusion reigning inside the party and the doubts about who the real leaders of the party are.

As I do not know who the PN president is, I decided to submit my request to withdraw from the party to the Electoral Service director. He added that the (?PN) cannot allow further scandals, and he pointed out that no one can feel comfortable inside the party, not even [word indistinct].

* Socialist Head Views Democratic Transition

33480256 Santiago CAUCE in Spanish 7 Aug 89 pp 10-13

[Interview with Jorge Arrate, secretary general of the Socialist Party, by Victor Vaccaro; date and place not given: "There Was Never an Incipient Civil War in Chile;" first two paragraphs are editorial comment]

[Text] The reaction has been immediate, virulent, and apparently synchronized. First came the business leaders, who shouted to the skies, calling the government program of Concertacion "socialist and statist" before it was made public. Then came threatening voices from members of the Armed Forces who are members of the government, such as the minister of defense and the secretary general of the government. Finally, the commanders in chief of the armed forces spoke their piece. The most explicit was General Fernando Matthei. He warned directly: "We do not agree that the amnesty law should be cancelled, nor that a change should be made in its period of application" when the time comes for clearing up crimes against human rights which took place between 1973 and 1978. And dealing with the possibility that a new coup d'etat might take place, he said: "The Armed Forces have not made a decision on this matter." However, he said that: "If tomorrow they are going to try to put us in the pillory, as has happened in Argentina, that is going to have the most serious consequences."

At the same time as it reaffirmed that it has the "fullest freedom to formulate and defend" the proposals in its program, Concertacion declared that these proposals are not being imposed on the country. Rather, they are an open proposal for a dialogue and are subject to the verdict of the people in the elections in December 1989. This reply satisfied Matthei and left open the possibility of contacts between the military and civilians, while government spokesmen concentrated their counterpropaganda on alleged internal conflicts within the opposition which reportedly indicate "that it would be impossible for Concertacion to remain united once it assumes power." Jorge Arrate, a lawyer and economist, responded to this publicity offensive in his dual capacity as secretary general of the Socialist Party and a member of the Executive Committee of Concertacion and of Aylwin's presidential campaign. We asked Arrate how much was true about reports regarding last minute conflicts in making up the lists of opposition parliamentary candidates.

He said: "There are no serious problems within Concertacion. We have overcome very complicated challenges, such as the preparation of parliamentary agreements, the proclamation of the presidential candidate, and the approval of the basic program. This shows the extent of the consensus achieved among the 17 political parties. All of this is a great success which cannot be spoiled by publicity maneuvers."

[CAUCE] But there are cases of phantom candidates not included in the lists agreed upon.

[Arrate] That happens in the best of families. In our case these are minor conflicts, keeping in mind that we are operating in an evil and arbitrary electoral framework which must be changed.

[CAUCE] In any case are the socialists going to keep their commitments?

[Arrate] We are going to observe strictly the commitments which we have made with Concertacion and, in that framework, with the PPD-PAIS [Party for Democracy-Broad Party of the Socialist Left] line. The exaggerated electoral aspirations of some people are an almost natural phenomenon at the end of 16 years of dictatorship during which many repressed social and popular demands have accumulated and local leaderships have emerged with some difficulty. One of the first tasks of the next Parliament will be to reestablish an electoral system based on proportional representation which will guarantee political pluralism.

[CAUCE] Will the departure of a sector of the liberals from the PAC [Center Alliance Party] to support the candidacy of Errazuriz have an effect on Concertacion?

[Arrate] I think that the Right in Chile is going through a crisis derived from the fact that historically it has governed the country only under two sets of circumstances: when it has succeeded in winning the Center to its positions or when it has governed by means of repression, as has happened during the past 16 years. Now a period is beginning in which it cannot continue to use that instrument of repression. Two alternative and contradictory positions are emerging: one seeks to recreate during the period of transition a broad, moderate party of the Right anchored in liberal traditions. The second position is one of continuation. It tries to go on governing on authoritarian foundations. At this point this second position is winning out in rightist groups. This position is represented by Buchi. In parallel fashion

at this critical time the Right is trying to pull Concertacion apart. In that framework it is presenting the candidacy of Francisco Javier Errazuriz as a way of affecting the possibility that Aylwin will win in the first round and with a broad majority.

[CAUCE] Do you see some future in those electoral efforts and calculations?
[Arrate] Over the long term, no, although at the present time it is possible that they will be effective as publicity-seeking skirmishes of the Right.

[CAUCE] Will the transition have to be accomplished without a democratic Right?
[Arrate] The democratic Right which was emerging, paradoxically headed by the man who became minister of the interior of this regime after the death of 24 persons, has been confronted in the last few days with a very tough and well organized maneuver by the authoritarian Right.

[CAUCE] Do you see any changes in what Gen Matthei said to EL MERCURIO and his subsequent favorable reception of the reply made by Concertacion?
[Arrate] I believe that I do. I woke up on 7 August much more optimistic than I was on 6 August, after reading the statements made by Gen Matthei commenting on the reply of Concertacion. The statements he made on 7 August definitively open the way for a dialogue between civilian groups and the Armed Forces, which we have been seeking.

[CAUCE] Nevertheless, subjects which could lead to conflict have not disappeared. In view of such clear warnings, will you avoid insisting on the cancellation of the 1978 amnesty?
[Arrate] In terms of human rights, which apparently are the most tendentious point in the basic program of Concertacion as far as Gen Matthei is concerned, we defend the substance and not the way in which the program is expressed. We socialists are interested in having truth, justice, reparations, and a new meeting between Chileans. Those are the four principles which interest us. It is up to the experts to state in what form of technical, judicial system these principles may be applied in concrete form. The way in which these essential principles are applied in practice is not important to me. I am prepared to discuss those forms. I understand that the people who are dead, those who were tortured, and those who disappeared were our people, were Allende supporters and that we were defeated in 1973. Our hope and challenge to all of the country is that Chile should regard this sorrow as its own. This is not the demand of a single group. We do not accept that we should be considered as expressing the demands of a sector of the country. This must be the aspiration of the entire country.

[CAUCE] In response to that question the Armed Forces respond that all of that was part of an incipient civil war.
[Arrate] There was never such a civil war in Chile. What happened was a moment of sharp, social confrontation which was resolved by military means through the application of force against the citizens who were in the government. They held certain positions and were never in a position to defend themselves against immeasurably superior forces. The idea of an incipient civil war is nothing more than a moral alibi for those who still refuse to accept that serious violations of human rights were committed in Chile.

[CAUCE] The Armed Forces speak of hundreds of casualties on their side.
[Arrate] I do not know the figures, but whether it was 1 or 100, I also feel the sorrow which the loss of some of their men may have meant to their families, their friends, and to their institutions. That is a sorrow which all of us Chileans must assume if we wish to resume contact with each other once again. That is the challenge which I present to the Armed Forces. Gen Matthei has every right to express himself negatively on the proposals included in the basic program of Concertacion. However, as a Chilean he has the duty of dealing with this problem, which is that of the country as a whole, and of offering not just criticism but alternatives so that justice may truly be done.

[CAUCE] Generals Matthei and Stange and Admiral Merino have expressed their willingness to take part in a debate between civilians and the Armed Forces to define their roles in a future democracy. What do you think of this?
[Arrate] I appreciate their favorable reaction to a dialogue with civilians as a positive step toward holding a very important debate in which we may discuss those things which separate us. Let us be capable of bridging once and for all the apparent gulf which now separates the Armed Forces from the civilians.

[CAUCE] It is said that negotiations can only be held once the new government is in place.
[Arrate] I think that it is essential to begin as soon as we can. It is wrong to say that such negotiations must be held with a government. Minister of Defense Carvajal said that at the present time we can only talk and that we must negotiate with the next president. No. According to the constitution, you do not negotiate with the next government. That is not the only error of constitutional interpretation made by Admiral Carvajal. He also raised the idea that the minister of defense should be appointed on the basis of a recommendation which the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces would make to the president. I think that this is also an external limitation on the constitutional interpretation of the powers of the president. We are going to have a president elected by a majority of the people. If we want to have a peaceful and orderly transition, we need to reaffirm the authority of the president. It seems to me that Admiral Carvajal's statements do the contrary.

[CAUCE] It is understood that the dialogue must be with the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces. Are you prepared to sit down at the same table with Gen Pinochet?

[Arrate] We want to have a dialogue with the Armed Forces to contribute to the restoration of democracy in Chile. In doing so we do not wish to violate any of the standards or principles of the Armed Forces. We want to conduct this dialogue with the Armed Forces as such. It is far from the intention of the parties of Concertacion to do anything against the armed services. If my party and Concertacion collectively think that it is useful for the future of democracy, I am prepared to talk to the devil, although you will understand that I have no sympathy with the devil.

[CAUCE] What would be the principal subjects of those conversations?

[Arrate] The basic point is the way in which the essential integration between its Armed Forces and the civilian community shall take place in a democratic Chile. In our specific case this involves a very precise dialogue on those points of the program proposed by Concertacion regarding the policy of national security. These are different matters.

[CAUCE] On a TV program you said that the definition of national security made by Gen Matthei amounted to distancing himself from the position of Gen Pinochet.

[Arrate] That is how it looks to me. I considered several aspects of the interview with Gen Matthei. Reactions have concentrated on what he said about the amnesty law. However, there are other elements which are positive, including his statement which leaves some distance between the interpretation of national security which he holds and national security in the Brazilian fashion which, in my judgment, inspired the Pinochet view for a long time.

[CAUCE] Is Matthei's concept of national security close to that of Concertacion?

[Arrate] This is one of the questions which we would like to discuss. In the basic program of Concertacion the concepts of national security and internal security are separate. The idea of national security is above other considerations and includes territorial integrity, economic security, and the security of the citizenry. The theme of national defense is a single part of national security. We hold the view that, obviously, in the definition of national defense policy the words, the thinking, and the technical knowledge of the Armed Forces are indispensable. National security is a matter for all of us Chileans. The Armed Forces also have an opinion of it, together with that of all citizens.

[CAUCE] Gen Matthei says that they will not tolerate a change in the laws.

[Arrate] What concerns me the most is his idea that our proposals are opposed to the Armed Forces. In my party and in Concertacion we are very far from holding that view. We are looking for mutually agreeable mechanisms for dealing with this wound in the soul of Chile constituted by the violation of human rights. It is with this in mind that we wish to engage in a dialogue.

[CAUCE] What proportion of the 8 percent of the negative vote in the plebiscite do you attribute to the Chilean Socialist Party?

[Arrate] The campaign by that group contributed a certain degree of confusion. Pinochet's support for a given choice generates a spontaneous rejection. Therefore, we have said that it would be a positive development if Gen Pinochet did not continue as commander in chief, although we do not deny that he is in a constitutional position to do so. Regarding the group which you mention and which I deny is a political party, I think that without a doubt it has damaged Chilean socialism. However, that is the role which it plays and should not surprise us.

[CAUCE] That damage is going to be repeated in the December elections.

[Arrate] From that organization we should expect whatever is negative for the cause of socialism and of democracy. The present law on political parties allows a group without any support to seize control of the party symbols and emblems. Nevertheless, there is a well established and widely held view in Chile on what this group represents. All of us socialists are going to continue to shed light on this matter.

[CAUCE] The PC [Communist Party] has claimed that blank and invalid ballots were intended to support it. What do you think?

[Arrate] It is an old technique to add up blank and invalid ballots and abstentions and attribute them to yourself. No one can seriously pretend that the sum total of those votes responded to the appeal by the PC regarding the plebiscite on 7 August. The call made by the PC led them into a failure.

[CAUCE] In spite of that are you going to support some PC candidates?

[Arrate] Yes. We have several reasons for doing so. We are going to support firmly our members and candidates from the PPD who are, for all intents and purposes, our own candidates. We will try to agree on supporting all socialist candidates on the verges of the party to which they belong. We will resolve, within the PPD, what to do in those districts or regions in which we do not put up candidates, in order to elect the two opposition candidates, so that, in the next Parliament, the different political forces will be represented. In various regions and districts, for one reason or another, we will support communist candidates.

[CAUCE] How do you reconcile this position with your commitments in Concertacion?

[Arrate] The PPD-PAIS agreement was made within the framework of Concertacion. We always supported the idea of a single list of the whole opposition. Despite our wishes, this was not possible. Parallel lists were agreed upon with Concertacion.

[CAUCE] What will be the decisive point when you have to choose between a DC [Christian Democrat] candidate and another from the PC or the IC [Christian Left]?

[Arrate] We will raise this question within the PPD, and socialist opinion will keep in mind trying to elect the two opposition candidates and ensuring the presence of all political groups in the next Parliament.

[CAUCE] Is it helpful that when this magazine appears, the socialists will sign an electoral, mutual support agreement?

[Arrate] I do not dare to say today, on 9 August at 2100, that things will necessarily work out that way. For our part we are determined—and I believe that the same thing is also true for our comrades from the PS-Almeyda [Socialist Party-Almeyda faction]—to take a step beyond the agreement on no competition between socialists, which will be strictly respected throughout Chile. If this agreement for reciprocal support is successful, it will become a reality in the first few days of this week.

[CAUCE] Does this statement imply that the first choice of all socialists will be to support another socialist, without regard to their respective electoral alliances?

[Arrate] Yes, it does. It seems natural to me, and I do not think that it will create problems within the respective electoral alliances. All of the parties understand this agreement between socialists, since a unification debate is going on which we would like to see culminate in the rebuilding of a single PS of the Left, which is modern and progressive. No one should be displeased if this agreement materializes.

[CAUCE] If this agreement is possible, will you confirm that your decision to enter the Socialist International has not been an obstacle to unity?

[Arrate] That is one theme which will be mentioned in basic conversations on unity which we must begin again in the next few days. Personally, I am going to issue a document on our international political line which will be debated by our party and which will be known to other socialists. In that document I will repeat the fundamental thesis that the autonomy of the Socialist Party is not involved, nor will it be harmed in any way by our decision. I am an optimist. I think that this action of ours will be better understood with every passing day by Chilean socialists as a whole. In short, it should not be an obstacle to our efforts to establish unity.

[CAUCE] Is it an obstacle that the PS-Almeyda has still not decided to enter the future government?

[Arrate] They are considering their entry into the government with the best disposition possible. We have agreed that in the next few years this theme will be very important in Chilean politics. It is not a decision related to passing circumstances. Rather, it has a strategic significance regarding the repositioning of progressive socialism in Chilean society and regarding the legitimation of socialism as a governing force. It is an unavoidable contribution which we must make to the democratic transition. We are going to participate in the government, supporting it and acting as strict supporters of the application of the basic program of Concertacion. We will not accept external limitations on the program and we will make our view known so that the contents of the program are democratic.

[CAUCE] There are those who believe that the objections of the Armed Forces are aimed at limiting the socialist presence in the future government. Would they pay that price?

[Arrate] It would be a serious error on the part of any political force in this country to maneuver to prevent a commitment of the socialists to the democratic government which we have assumed and which constitutes a commitment to democracy in Chile, both now and in the future. If there should be a position such as you have mentioned, it would be stupid on the part of any Chilean.

[CAUCE] What level of participation in the government will you demand in return?

[Arrate] The president should place himself above political party positioning. That is one of the great merits which Patricio Aylwin has had since he was proclaimed a candidate for the presidency. The president requires flexibility to harmonize the various opinions and a high degree of confidence on the part of the parties. Therefore, we do not say what we consider sufficient or insufficient in terms of socialist participation in the government. We will discuss that question when the president asks us.

[CAUCE] Does the conduct of the candidate ensure that you will be treated fairly by the president?

[Arrate] Yes. The statements which Patricio Aylwin has made reflect a high, patriotic spirit which gives me great confidence in what his presidential administration will be. I believe that he is a better candidate than many people believed. I am sure that he is going to be a much better president than many people believe.

Colombia

Barco Asked for 'Truth' About U.S. Advisers

PA1409042589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 13 Sep (EFE)—Former Social Conservative Presidents Misael Pastrana Borrero (1970-1974) and Belisario Betancur (1982-1986) addressed a letter to Colombian Liberal Party President Virgilio Barco today, asking him to tell the truth about the United States allegedly sending U.S. advisers to Colombia.

In the letter dated 12 September, both former presidents asked Barco "to inform them directly about a topic of long-range implications in regard to the Colombian State's sovereignty," specifically, they noted, regarding "the foreign military advisers."

"The history of the world since the end of World War II shows that it is known how the employment of foreign advisers begins, but it is not known how it ends," former Presidents Pastrana and Betancur stated.

"In view of such experiences, we are concerned about the true position of the Colombian Government," they added.

The former presidents requested that the Social Conservative Party and the people in general be given correct information on U.S. military advisers being sent to cooperate in the struggle against drug trafficking.

In one of the paragraphs of the letter, Pastrana and Betancur reminded Barco that U.S. President George Bush "has stated several times that no member of his country's military and security forces will be sent to Colombian territory without the prior request of our head of state."

But they also insist, in contrast to Bush's words, that the Pentagon spokesperson announced recently that the first advisers had begun to leave for Colombia and that they could number 100.

They also advised the Colombian president of the contradiction between what Bush said and what William Bennett, the antidrug "czar," had said, that is, that "Barco does not want troops, but technicians and advisers."

Meanwhile, Colonel Eduardo Arevalo, spokesman for the Colombian Defense Ministry, reiterated to EFE today that "there are newsmen who insist that there are U.S. soldiers in Colombia. The truth is that there is not a single soldier, only pilots and technicians who are training our forces," he said.

A few days after Virgilio Barco declared "total war" on the drug mafias on 18 August, the U.S. Government announced a special aid package of $65 million to Colombia in the form of military materiel and equipment.

Since then, eight "A-37" airplanes and several "UH-1" helicopters, as well as all-terrain vehicles, bulletproof vests, telecommunications equipment, and various weapons have arrived in Colombia.

Presidential Hopeful Criticizes U.S. Aid, Plan

PA1409000989 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 13 Sep (REUTER)—[Liberal Party] Presidential aspirant Ernesto Samper Pizano today harshly criticized the U.S. plan to fight drug trafficking and said that while the United States is driving Colombia to war it is lenient with drug consumption on its own territory.

"We will not let Colombia become another Vietnam in drug trafficking," Samper said. Referring sarcastically to the combat planes that arrived from the United States, Samper said: "A museum could be set up with them."

The politician, a presidential hopeful in the August 1990 elections, did not hide his doubts that the true reason for the United States to send weapons and military support to Colombia could have another origin other than the struggle against drugs. "Are we going to bomb the laboratories we have in the cities?" Samper questioned. He even said the true purpose of sending the weapons was to fight left-wing guerrillas.

"They either have the wrong objective, or they have a very clear objective," the politician said in a news conference with foreign press correspondents. "There is a short circuit between the DEA and the CIA. One is struggling to end up with the communists, and the other one is struggling to end up with those who kill the communists," Samper said.

Samper demanded that the aid be not only military aid but also economic. He also referred to the harm caused by the U.S. restrictions on Colombian exports and to the collapse of the coffee pact which seriously affected Colombia's revenues. Colombia is the second largest coffee producer in the world.

Samper emphasized his demands to impose greater repressive measures on drug consumption in the United States and European countries. He concluded: "Consumer countries must adopt effective measures to reduce drug consumption, or the supply will be displaced from Colombia to another country. We will not accept that drug trafficking be treated as a disease in the consumer countries and as a crime in the production areas."

Medellin Mayor Lifts 2-Week Old Curfew

PA1309154789 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 13 Sep (AFP)—Medellin Mayor Juan Gomez Martinez this morning lifted a curfew established here on 30 August to curb a wave of violence provoked by the drug trafficking mafia.

This city, which is the headquarters of the Medellin Cartel, returned to legal normalcy after 230 people, most of them curfew violators carrying no identification, were arrested last night on the last day of the curfew.

About 5,000 people were detained in this city, the capital of Antioquia Department, during the 2 weeks that the curfew was in effect.

Government Leaflets Offer Reward for Drug Lords

PA1309224289 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 13 Sep (AFP)—Today the Colombian Government distributed leaflets with pictures of the two main drug lords—Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha alias "The Mexican"—offering a reward of approximately $250,000.

"Wanted, Reward: 100 million pesos," read the thousands of leaflets being distributed in the streets of Colombian cities in the classic style of U.S. western movies.

The leaflets are printed on 16 x 23 cm sheets of paper. The pictures of Escobar Gaviria and Rodriguez Gacha, perhaps the most recent ones found in the files of security agencies, appear within a red frame.

Escobar Gaviria and Rodriguez Gacha are the two main capos of the Medellin Cartel, which, according to the DEA (U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency), introduces into the United States 80 per.ent of the cocaine consumed there.

The leaflets guarantee absolute secrecy to anyone submitting information leading to the arrest of any of the two men, and invite citizens to contribute to the war against drugs.

No Reward for Other Suspects

PA1309234989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 11 Sep (EFE)—The official search for two well-known "capos" of the drug mafia, in which a large sum of money and complete confidentiality is offered to whoever provides information leading to their arrests, has prompted questions as to why other Colombian drug-trafficking kingpins are not being given similar treatment.

EFE posed this question to Colonel Eduardo Arevalo of the Defense Ministry press office, and he referred EFE to the Colombian Presidency.

The Presidency sources said: "There have been several calls asking the same question, but we do not know exactly where the order to publish the ad in which the reward is being offered came from, nor who chose Escobar and Rodriguez Gacha to appear in it."

Annoucements have been aired at 30-minute intervals on prime time television since 6 September in which the government "guarantees complete confidentiality to whoever provides information leading to the arrest" of Pablo Escobar Gaviria, alleged "Number One" leader of the Medellin Cartel, and Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, operations chief of the same organization.

The ad offers 100 million Colombian pesos ($250,000) to whoever provides information on the two best-known Colombian drug lords.

The questions that have come up about the ad have to do with the exclusion of other "capos," such as members of the "Ochoa clan," who are important members of the Medellin Cartel.

The "Ochoa clan" is made up of brothers Jorge Luis, Fabio, and Juan David, who are fugitives of Colombian and U.S. law.

There is also concern about the omission of the Cali Cartel mafia "chiefs," the brothers Miguel and Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela, who are also sought by the U.S. authorities and are accused of conspiring to distribute cocaine and of "laundering" money.

The Colombian Presidency source told EFE that he does not know "who ordered the ad, or if it was prepared by an advertising agency or directly by Inravision (National Institute of Radio and Television)," the official organ that operates the state television.

The source asked that his statement be used as "unofficial information," adding that "the U.S. Government, for example, informs Colombia of Colombian citizens linked to drug trafficking whose illicit activities were or are not known in Colombia."

The source cited the recent case of Colombian citizen Eduardo Martinez Romero, who Colombian authorities did not know was linked to drug trafficking. In March U.S. authorities informed the Colombian Government that Martinez was the alleged treasurer of the Medellin Cartel. Martinez has since been extradited to the United States.

Martinez was extradited on 6 September after being arrested on 20 August. He is currently being tried in an Atlanta (Georgia) court on charges of "laundering" more than $1.2 billion received from drug trafficking. A U.S. Embassy source in Bogota, who asked to remain anonymous, today told EFE "unofficially" that the ad and the reward "are exclusively offers from the Colombian Government." The source refrained from making any further comment by saying that he had no more information on the subject.

Official Comments

PA1409025589 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Director Miguel Maza Marquez confirmed today that the government and the judicial authorities had known for over 1 year that there were mercenaries in our country, but police authorities apparently prevented an investigation that had been ordered, as a matter of fact, by a female judge. Our reporter Hernando Corrales has the details:

[Begin recording] [Corrales] If the authorities in charge of an operation near Puerto Boyaca on 18 July last year had not sabotaged it, the foreign instructors at the service of the Medellin Cartel would now be jail. On that date, Marta Lucia Gonzalez, second judge of public order, wrote a file note saying that the judicial inspection was unjustly torpedoed with the argument that nothing had been found and that this argument was senseless and illogical since absolutely no one other than the undersigned judge could decide if he or she had anything to inspect, or if he or she should or should not conduct the judicial proceeding.

The document, which is contained in the dossier on the massacre in La Hondura and La Negra, Uraba region, says that she was left 2 days inside a plane at the airport of the Texas Petroleum Company in Puerto Boyaca and that the police authorities accompanying her failed to explain to her why they had not taken any action.

[Unidentified speaker] In fact, she and several DAS inspectors encountered some obstacles. The Attorney General's Office was informed of these obstacles in order for it to make an investigation. I think that when she and the DAS personnel were preparing to go to Puerto

Boyaca it was already known that these people would be present there for these proceedings and this was quite worrisome.

[Corrales] As is known, Judge Gonzalez had to leave Colombia because her life was threatened, and her father, former Boyaca Governor Alvaro Gonzalez Santana, was subsequently murdered.

Moreover, Gen Maza Marquez said further that the fact that a payment is being offered for the capture of Pablo Escobar and Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha does not mean that other persons accused of being capos of the mafia are not being sought, too.

[Maza] We are taking action the length and breadth of the country. We are not showing any special considerations because we intend to act indiscriminately. What we want is to fight a scourge that has greatly harmed all Colombians.

[Corrales] The DAS director said that if anyone being held in connection with the investigation of the killing of Luis Carlos Galan is released, that does not mean that the investigations are not proceeding well. [end recording]

Government, M-19 Agree To Meet 'in 5 Days'

PA1409015989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0022 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Report by Adriana Santa Cruz]

[Text] Once again there was a meeting held in Santo Domingo between Deputy Government Minister Jose Noe Rios, peace adviser Rafael Pardo Rueda, and the M-19 [the 19 April Movement] General Command. Even though it was originally thought that this meeting would lead to the signing of a final document containing the political agreement between the parties, only a few points were covered.

[Begin recording] [Pardo Rueda] We have made significant progress. We exchanged some documents and some positions that we will be evaluating before the next meeting, during which we hope to end this process.

[Unidentified reporter] [Word indistinct] political agreement?

[Pardo Rueda] This is not a business or an Arab bazaar. We are seeking a political agreement that can benefit the country. Both the government and the M-19 have a responsibility in this. [end recording]

Both parties will review the documents they have exchanged before going into the next meeting, which will take place in 5 days. Once a political agreement is signed and the government presents its pardon/amnesty bill to the Congress, the M-19 will initiate the demobilization process.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Has a tentative date been set for the signing of the political agreements?

[Pardo Rueda] The M-19 has said September is a decisive date. We cannot go on forever telling Colombians that peace will come. [end recording]

Army Kills 12 FARC Rebels in Codazzi

PA1409040889 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Report by Abdel Martinez Perez]

[Text] At least 12 rebels from the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] 41st Front were killed by Artillery Battalion No 2 troops on La Popa hill near the Perija mountain range in Codazzi Municipality. Two women were among the rebels killed. The bloody clashes, which lasted approximately 5 hours, took place in the San Genaro area when the rebels tried to ambush a military patrol. The soldiers repelled the attack and were able to subdue the rebels by using heavy artillery, mortars, and grenades. The dead rebels have not yet been identified.

Results of Poll on Government Measures

PA1309165289 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Sep 89 p 3-A

[Unattributed report: "Support for Extradition; Backing for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] The mafia's actions over the past 150 days—murders, attacks, threats, and infiltration—have influenced and galvanized public opinion against it more than 4 years of statements, seizures, raids, and arrests.

The country's thinking took a sharp turn between March and August 1989. The results of a poll conducted at that time by EL TIEMPO, with the help of Caracol radio network and the National Advisory Center [Centro Nacional de Consultoria] on extradition and drug trafficking are not even a faint reflection now.

The numbers have been inverted. Today, 63.4 percent of Colombians support extradition, 77 percent defend the seizure of mafia properties, and 83 percent consider jail terms to be a fair punishment for illicit enrichment.

This is a significant change, considering that up until March 1988, 65 percent of those polled opposed the extradition of Colombians linked to the drug trade.

The only area that has remained unchanged throughout these past months, and in fact has become stronger: opposition to the sending and intervention of foreign troops in Colombia—80 percent opposed it. This means an 11.7 percent increase over March's figure, when 68.3 percent of those surveyed opposed this possibility.

These are the results of the latest poll taken by EL TIEMPO, Caracol radio network, DIARIO DEL CARIBE, and the National Advisory Center.

The questions centered around the people's receptivity to the latest government measures, extradition, jail terms for illicit enrichment, seizure of properties and bank accounts of drug traffickers, the need to support the Armed Forces, and the intervention of foreign troops.

In this respect, the results obtained in two variables were particularly telling: support for the government measures—75 percent defended President Virgilio Barco's actions—and the need to support the Armed Forces. On this second variable, 92 percent agreed that the four branches of the Armed Forces must be supported.

The poll conducted with 612 persons in Bogota, Barranquilla, Medellin, and Cali showed noticeable differences, depending on each city.

For example, while 72 percent of the people surveyed in Bogota supported extradition, in Medellin, only 55.4 percent supported the use of that measure to fight the mafia. In Barranquilla, 63.4 percent agreed with it, and in Cali, 57.9 pecent.

On this issue, the polls also showed important differences based on social brackets. Support for extradition decreases as does the social bracket. Those in the upper brackets supported the measure, whereas 65.3 percent of those in the middle brackets and 55 percent in the lower backets supported it.

There are also differences based on age. The older a person is, the more likely he is to accept extradition. Persons in the 18 to 25 age group accepted it by 69.9 percent; in the 26 to 39 age group, by 73 percent; and in the 40 and up age group, by 83.4 percent.

The same does not happen with the seizure of the drug traffickers' properties and jail terms for illicit enrichment. There are no substantial differences based on social bracket or age. More than 80 percent supported the first measure and 93 percent supported the second.

However, there are noticeable differences, based on each city. In Bogota 84.5 percent supported jail terms for unjustified enrichment and 93 percent supported the seizure of properties. In Medellin, the percentages are 75.4 percent and 59.09 percent, respectively.

The inversion in the figures reflects the full scope of the differences. In Bogota, only 7 percent disagree with the seizures. In Medellin, the percentage is 39.6 percent. In Cali, the opposition to it totals 23.6 percent, and in Barranquilla, 24.6 percent.

Bogota is also ahead in favoring the seizure of the drug traffickers' bank accounts: 91 percent of those surveyed supported the measure, followed by Barranquilla with 77 percent, Cali with 76.4 percent, and Medellin, which had the lowest percentage of them all, 61.9 percent.

With regard to the results based on social brackets, the biggest differences are at the lowest brackets. Therefore, 70.7 percent of the lower brackets supported the measures, whereas those in the middle and higher brackets supported by 82 and 81.2 percent, respectively.

The survey's most significant results deal with acceptance of the government measures and the need to support the Armed Forces' actions.

In the first issue, the average positive reaction to President Barco's measures was 75.8 percent with the following breakdown: Bogota, 79 percent; Cali, 77.1 percent; Barranquilla, 75.2 percent; and Medellin, 70 percent.

The figures showed a gradual improvement in the image of President Barco and his cabinet. According to previous polls, in February, he received a rating of 5.3 percent and in June, it was 6.2 percent.

The highest figure of the poll went to the very high percentage of people who feel it is necessary to support the Armed Forces—92.2 percent.

On this issue, there are no differences based on social bracket—in all brackets this number is high (from 90 to 93 percent). There is no age difference either since the lowest percentage—in the 19 to 25 age group—was over 88.8 percent and the highest—in the 40 and up age group— was 94.4 percent.

Ecuador

Bomb Explodes at Home of Canada's Honorary Consul

PA1409043389 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Guayaquil, 13 Sep (AFP)—A bomb exploded today before dawn in Guayaquil at the residence of Ecuadoran Felipe Costa, Canada's honorary consul in Ecuador. The bomb partially destroyed the residence, the police confirmed.

No organization or individual has claimed responsibility for the terrorist attack, which caused no injuries. The bomb, which went off today at 0300 local time (0800 GMT), shattered the front windows and destroyed the front doors of the residence and damaged the honorary consul's automobile.

According to witnesses, unidentified men in a luxury car circled the residential neighborhood several times and then threw a package containing several dynamite sticks, which exploded almost immediately.

The personnel consulted at Felipe Costa's residence and office would not comment on this incident and said the consul could not be reached because he was resting.

Canada does not have an embassy in Ecuador. It has an embassy in Bogota where it has a roving ambassador.

Peru

President Garcia Cancels Planned U.S. Trip

PY1309150489 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has reported that President Alan Garcia, who was originally scheduled to travel to the United States in late September, will not make the trip.

President Alan Garcia, we repeat, will not travel to the United States. Larco Cox said that he, as foreign minister, will go instead.

The foreign minister announced that the chief of state will meet in late September with his Colombian and Bolivian counterparts, Virgilio Barco and Jaime Paz Zamora, respectively, to specifically discuss the issue of drug trafficking.

Although he did not mention the date or place of the presidential meeting, the foreign minister said that the initial stage is already under way.

Larco Cox also said that the respective Foreign Ministries are coordinating their efforts to prepare the agenda to be discussed by Presidents Alan Garcia, Virgilio Barco, and Jaime Paz Zamora.

Minister Denies Knowledge of U.S. Assistance

PY1309140289 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Defense Minister General Julio Velasquez Giacarini has said that he is unaware of any type of U.S. assistance to fight drug trafficking.

[Begin recording] [Velasquez] The government will accept (?assistance) from anyone as long as it will help to resolve the serious problems that the defense minister is facing.

[Reporter] In this case, do you think the economic assistance is enough to...

[Velasquez, interrupting] I have not received any document officially informing me of the type of economic assistance. I have only read some remarks reported in the newspapers. They were made by Minister Mantilla, I think, claiming that U.S. assistance was insufficient. I think, however, that he is talking about the antinarcotics struggle, and the national police are actually responsible in this field.

Regarding the Armed Forces, I have not received any official document nor any figures on the U.S. assistance. I believe that any assistance that could be provided would be valuable. [passage omitted] [end recording]

President Garcia on Cabinet Changes, Drugs

PY1309210789 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The President of the Republic, Dr Alan Garcia Perez, announced today that the president of the council of ministers, Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez; Agriculture Minister Juan Coronado Balmaceda; and Labor Minister Orestes Rodriguez Campos will leave the Cabinet.

The president also discussed the high rate of exchange for the dollar. He said that this is due to the low supply of U.S. dollars following the antinarcotics operations that are being carried out in Colombia.

The president made these remarks after visiting Lima's former mayor Dr Alfonso Barrantes Lingan.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] The price of the dollar has risen during these past few days in the Ocona market for two main reasons: First, there is a smaller supply of dollars due to the very severe antinarcotic operations being conducted in Colombia and the operations carried out in Peru during the past few days. A smaller number of light planes have arrived to collect cocaine base paste and, therefore, less dollars have arrived in Peru. Therefore, the smaller supply the bigger the price. The price has also increased due to the current economic reactivation process. In order to import goods, or to travel, people need more dollars than they did before, and so this happens now that there is a shortage of dollars in view of the anti-narcotics operations. I think this is only temporary and that the dollar market will return to normal in a few days. Second, this year we have already seen the dollar rate reach a peak and then fall to a rate more similar to the official exchange rate. Therefore, we must bear in mind that this is only temporary. Alarming rumors have also been spread by some politicians stating that Peru would be expelled from the IMF. I have already said that this possibility is unthinkable from a political point of view and, what is more, for the past 4 years Peru has not maintained any agreement or letter of intent with the IMF or received a single cent from the IMF. It is also true that we have not paid the IMF a cent, which has allowed our industry to develop somewhat.

These rumors and the shortage of dollars supplied by drug trafficking have caused a temporary increase in the dollar rate in Ocona. There is no reason to panic. Peru's current international reserves in the Central Bank amount to $1.35 billion. Our reserves continue to grow and exports also continue to grow. On 28 July, I stated before Congress that only 10 months ago we had $300 million, and on 28 July we had $1.2 billion. According to the official report issued by Central Bank yesterday, and which I will now disclose to you, we now have $1.35 billion. I think that we must have full confidence in the country's capability to grow and use these reserves. We are not short of reserves. Sometimes the dollar rate in the black market increases because everyone believes that the government has no reserves, but we have reserves now. We have $1.35 billion, therefore there is no risk of

a traumatic devaluation. There is no threat of a traumatic devaluation [Garcia repeats himself]. There might be some changes in the Cabinet because some of our ministers will run as candidates for the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies. In the economic field I can assert that the basic guidelines, that is, the very small daily mini-devaluations will be maintained; there will be no traumatic devaluation. No great devaluation will be ordered in the next few months even if some changes in the Cabinet take place.

Some people have stated that the official dollar exchange rate would be devaluated from 4,000 to 6,000 intis in the next few days. This is not true, we will continue with our daily mini-devaluation of 0.65 percent from Monday through Friday and nothing else. This means that during the coming 30 days the devaluation will be less than 15 percent. We will thus gradually reduce the devaluation and thus reduce the increase of production costs for this industrial sector in order to curb inflation.

[Reporter] Mr President, talking about the Cabinet reshuffle, when will you announce who will be the new prime minister?

[Garcia] I have still not talked to Luis Alberto Sanchez to learn his decision as to whether he will continue as president of the council of ministers, whether he will be on the party [American Popular Revolutionary Party, APRA] slate for presidential elections, or whether he will head the list of senators, which is another possibility. As soon as he tells me his decision I will be able to inform you who the new prime minister will be. The important issue is that the basic guidelines of our economic policy will be maintained. We have a reactivation process underway, which is already reflected in the results of all enterprises, because all enterprises have increased their sales somewhat. The volume of construction, which had become stagnant, is gradually recovering, and there will definitely be no traumatic devaluation until the end of the year. This is something I can assure you, regardless of the changes that may take place in the Cabinet.

[Reporter] The economy minister is travelling to the United States at the end of the month to hold a meeting with the IMF and the World Bank. What position will he defend?

[Garcia] I think it is important to maintain a dialogue. It has been said that we are going to be expelled from the IMF. I have a strict, firm position regarding the IMF. The IMF is an international bank that loans money so that the various countries may pay their debts with other banks. This is its function. We have said that we cannot pay to the detriment of development and well-being. If we have problems now, imagine what it would have been like if we had sacrifised all our reserves and exports to pay our debts to the banks. This is my position, this is the position of the Peruvian Government, and it will not be modified. We want the IMF to change its attitude. We want the IMF to loan money so that our country can develop, not just pay old debts. This is the change we demand and I believe that if Peru and other countries maintain a firm stance things will gradually change. The rich countries have already accepted a 20-percent reduction of the debt, and this represents a step forward. I am sure that the IMF can also change its ways. This does not mean that I am saying that we will definitely withdraw from the IMF. We have never said this. We maintain a firm position that demands changes but does not accept any conditions imposed by the financial institutions. This is the position that the minister will defend.

Our debt with the IMF amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars.

We would make a terrible mistake if we gave the IMF half of our $1.35 billion reserves in exchange for nothing. We must tell the IMF authorities that if we owe them hundreds of millions, then they should give us a very long deadline and lower interest rates on that debt. We need new, fresh credits. We need productive investments. We do not want an unproductive loan with which to pay old debts because it is of no help: It only impoverishes us.

In a few days time we will show how foreign capital can come into Peru through negotiations. The Mobil Oil Company, the most important oil company in the world, is about to sign an agreement with us of great importance for Peru's future. This agreement will probably amount to a $2 billion investment over the next few years and an immediate investment of $100 million for oil prospecting projects. This is the sort of capital we need. We want foreign capital for the prospecting and exploitation of oil, to generate industries, to invest. We do not want the IMF to lend us money to pay other loans because that will not help. We do not want them to impose conditions such as traumatic devaluations, dismissal of 500,000 workers, destruction of the state and privatization of all public utility enterprises. This is our position and the one the minister is going to defend. We request a change of attitude in the IMF's accounting system and ways. I think we are going to achieve our goal because it is a just cause.

[Reporter] How are the talks going regarding the renegotiation of the debt with the IMF?

[Garcia] The minister is explaining these points of view. Anything in the world can be changed, especially if we are right. The Latin American and third world countries are right when they say that we do not want new money to pay old debts and remain as poor or poorer than before, in addition to being tied to new conditions. These are firm demands, not rhetoric, demagoguic, warmongering demands as some maintain. They are firm demands and they will produce positive results. I am certain that things will change. The problem is that when a poor country of the world makes itself heard people say that it is resorting to rhetoric, it is adopting a warmongering attitude. The unilateral decisions taken by the rich of the world must be obeyed. I have never believed in that, however, because I think it is possible to obtain foreign capital to generate jobs such as the investments

made by the Mobil and Occidental enterprises in Peru. We must force those who grant loans to pay old debts to change their attitude. This is the position we will maintain. I am sure that in 2 or 3 years time this position will be accepted.

[Reporter] Regarding the drugs problem, has any date been set for a meeting between the presidents of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia?

[Garcia] I have been in constant telephone contact with Colombian President Virgilio Barco since my visit to Bogota, and with President Paz Zamora, but we have still not set a date. Yesterday I met with the agriculture ministers of Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela who were visiting Lima. We discussed at length the subject of the replacement of plantations in our countries. We agreed that U.S. and European consumers are to blame for the fact that those areas are not being used to produce foodstuffs, thus distorting our agriculture. Our experts in drug repression and health are currently meeting in Vienna. The Colombian, Bolivian, and Peruvian experts should now be meeting in Vienna. After this meeting of our agriculture ministers, and our experts in Vienna, we should be able to set a date in the next few days.

[Reporter] Not long ago you held a meeting with the leaders of the Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CTP]. Are there any plans for a salary hike?

[Garcia] The CTP is a historic organization of great importance, as is the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers], but under a different ideology. I have met with the leaders of the CTP to discuss some basic issues. It is quite likely there will be a change in the Labor Ministry. I am consulting union leaders about the selection of the most appropriate person in the Labor Ministry, to see who they propose. I think that it is only democratic and polite to ask them who they believe will be a good labor minister. We have discussed other issues such as the workers' participation in the ownership and management of public enterprises. We are currently selling public enterprises, and have almost sold the first three to their respective workers. We are going to sign the agreements in a public ceremony. I want to hear the CTP's opinion about this subject and about the Peruvian Institute of Social Security. I maintain that health and pension funds do not belong to the state, nor to the employers or businessmen: They belong to us workers, we who made our monthly contribution. Therefore, it is the workers, the pensioners, the contributors who should run this institution that belongs to them while it is transformed and regionalized, or while other different social security institutions are created to compete with the current monster we have. But this huge and bureaucratic institution must be administered by the owners of the funds. The contributors are responsible for its future. I want to discuss with my CTP fellowmen how the labor unions and pensioners will participate in this change.

[Reporter] Some public and private workers have said that the 25-percent hike the government will announce shortly is not enough.

[Garcia] This percentage is in keeping with the inflation rate for August. It should be noted that the 25 percent inflation rate for the previous month includes—at least for that month—about 5 percent inflation owing to the taxes on bank checks issued. Taxes on checking accounts generate inflation because those people who cash a check have to pay a 1 percent tax, so they include this percentage on their bills. This 5 percent is only for one month. The truth is that the inflation rate for last month amounted to 20 percent, or a little less, but it was increased by this new tax. As the inflation rate has amounted to 25 percent, in order to maintain the workers purchasing power the Economy Ministry has ordered a 25 percent hike. I think that if we do not get carried away by the drug trafficking neurosis and the dollar exchange rate in the Ocona Market—that has risen temporarily because the number of small planes entering Peru has dropped—and we do not all start laundering dollars and protesting because the drug traffickers do not bring more dollars into the country, then I think the inflation rate will be lower than that registered last month. As you know, we have a stable inflation rate of 24 or 25 percent. The last 15 months of President Belaunde's administration showed a stable inflation rate of 12 percent per month. Those were bad but relatively stable times. We have reached a relative stability of 24 or 25 percent. I am sure that the inflation rate will drop and we will reach a similar stability. I am sure we will gradually curb the inflation rate. The 25-percent salary increase seeks to maintain the salary earners' purchasing power. Another point I want to make is that we have got into the habit of talking about a nationwide inflation rate when what we are really talking about is the inflation rate for Lima. We decree the same increase for a teacher in Lima and a teacher in Huarmi or in Canta, but the inflation rate in Canta and Huami—due to transportation and a series of other factors or services—is much lower than that in Lima. Therefore, the salary increase in some parts of the country is much higher than the inflation rate for that respective area. Thanks to this the national economy is being reactivated.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] this 25 percent increase, president?

[Garcia] No, I understand that it is an all-encompassing salary for wage earners. [end recording]

Minister Announces $146-Million IDB Loan

PY1309184089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Economy Minister Cesar Vazquez Bazan has announced that in the next few days Peru will receive a $146-million bridge loan from the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank].

The minister made this announcement at the end of a meeting with the Chamber of Deputies Industry Commission. Vasquez Bazan said that the meeting between Abel Salinas and the IDB president was successful because it allowed for the country's rapprochement with international financial organizations. [passage omitted]

Economy Minister on Parallel Market Dollar Price

PY1409015889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Cesar Vasquez Bazan has said that Mario Vargas Llosa is responsible for the abrupt rise in the price of the dollar on the parallel market. The minister said that Vargas Llosa's declaration that Peru is likely to be expelled from the IMF touched off the sudden increase in the dollar price at the Ocona Street black market.

Minister Vazquez Bazan also said that some banks linked to the leader of the Freedom Movement are buying dollars and speculating on their sale. He added that one of the large currency traders that controls the Ocana Street market is the Chavez Investment Hiamacagua Company.

Uruguay

Editorial Criticizes Bush's Position on Panama

PY1309202689 Montevideo LA HORA POPULAR in Spanish 3 Sep 89 p 11

[Editorial: "Mr Bush's Insolence]

[Text] Yesterday we examined the Panamanian situation in light of the latest events and pointed out the direct threats made by the U.S. representatives to the OAS.

Today, looking at the message delivered by President Bush, we have the confirmation that U.S. imperialism has not learned anything in the last 150 years of bad relations with Latin America.

The message contains the same insolent and threatening tone, the same hypocritical justifications for the use of force, and the recurring intellectual trap that attempts to transform executioner into victim.

In the message, Bush talks about sanctions resulting from the appointment of a new adminstration in Panama, when everyone knows that the sanctions and direct aggression started much earlier than 1 September, earlier than 7 May, earlier even than former President Solis Palma's installation. Bush knows better than anyone else that the first mistake was General Omar Torrijos' murder.

Cuba, as well as Nicaragua, has been depicted as a threat to the United States. Now, it is Panama's turn to be the "threat," although it is even smaller than the two other countries. Drug trafficking could not exist a single moment, were it not for the booming market created by U.S. society. Despite being such good market, the United States believes that Panama is the base for "drug trafficking and other forms of subversion." Is not reality exactly the opposite, Mr Bush?

Washington hopes that other governments follow its example and decide to isolate Panama politically. We shall see which governments support the new U.S. anti-Latin American maneuver and which government will double their solidarity with the Panamanian people.

In Bush's opinion, his message is the beginning of an abominable war against Latin American interests. In the opinion of the Latin American peoples, the message demands more solicitous support for the Panamanian cause.